The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY. JULY 26, 1888.

NO. 28

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places of holding the general elections for their districts on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1888,

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock p. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet in convention at the Court House in Bellefonte, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1888,

at 2 o'clock p. m. to nominate

1 Candidate for Jury Commissioner,
1 Candidate for Coroner,
2 Candidates for Legislature,
1 Candidate for Congress,
3 Congressional Conferees,

and to transact such other business as shall properly be brought before it and the interests of the party may require.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows:

Bellefonte, N. W.	2	Haines, E. P.	2
" S. W.	3	" W. P.	2
" W. W.	1	Halfmoon	1
Howard Boro	1	Harris	2
Milesburg Boro	1	Huston	1
Centre Hall Boro	1	Howard	1
Millheim Boro	2	Liberty	1
Philipsburg, 1st W.	1	Marion	2
" 2d W.	2	Miles	5
" 3d W.	1	Patton	2
Unionville Boro	1	Penn	4
Benner	3	Potter, N. P.	2
Boggs, N. P.	1	" S. P.	4
" W. P.	2	Rush, S. P.	2
" E. P.	1	" N. P.	3
Burnside	1	Snow Shoe, W. P.	1
College	2	" E. P.	2
Curtin	1	Spring	5
Ferguson, E. P.	3	Taylor	1
" W. P.	1	Union	1
Gregg, S. P.	5	Walker	4
" N. P.	1	Worth	2
Total		87	

The rules for holding the delegate election and the names of the persons appointed to hold the same will be published hereafter.

AARON WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

WM. F. REBER, Sec.

Fiedler has been around denying that he had a hard cider boom on him Whenever he gets over his boozy he'll admit that he saw the merry-go-round.

The story given by the Philad. *Press*, that J. W. Gephart, of Bellefonte had announced himself for Harrison, is denied by the *Watchman*. Good many others announced by the Press as having turned from Cleveland to Harrison are coming out with denials.

Enormous exports of wheat from Southern Russia threaten to keep down the price of breadstuffs in the European market that fixes the price here. American farmers will thus continue to receive low foreign prices for their products, while paying an average tax of 47 per cent. upon their imported necessities for the sake of "protecting" somebody else No wonder they are tiring of it.

Jack Allen was hanged in the Court House at 11:45 for the murder of Ulsura Ulrich, at Jeffersonville, last October. Allen had an iron nerve, and sang and prayed under the gallows in a strong clear voice. He asked for a glass of whisky, which was refused him. He put the noose around his own neck, and said: "Let her go, Gallagher!" The Sheriff then pulled the lever, and Allen's body swung in the air.

Adjutant General D. H. Hastings has just received an invitation from Congressman Manley, of Maine, to stump the state and has accepted it. The General will go to Maine about the 28th of Aug. and speak in all the prominent cities. He will remain until the Saturday prior to the state election, which occurs on September 15. We guess he will tell the Mainers Harrison will have million majority in Pennsylvania—going four hundred better than at Chicago.

They tell us boozy fiddler of the hard-cider organ, was around last week, hunting lost character. No one, surely, will pick up any of that article lost by him,—a decent man don't want it and an indecent one don't need it. But to go out among oats agents, lewd and other characterless kittens, for consolation, shows that it is true that birds of one feather, flock together. Whew! what company he keeps! scarce one with a creditable record—defilers of society, dishonest in business, and shysters in politics, backers of lewdness and thieves.

There is a man in Palatka, Fla., who imagines that he is a teapot. He is perfectly sane on every other subject, but nothing can convince him that he is not a teapot, and an earthen one at that. He sticks out one arm to represent the spout, bends the other to represent the handle, makes a hissing noise to represent the escaping steam, and then, if anyone comes near him, is very uneasy lest they hit him and break off either his handle or his spout.

If this chap had been located as belonging to Bellefonte, every one would say it was Fied er, who has turned himself into a hard-cider jug.

THE RIGHT TRIUMPHANT.

The passage of the Mills tariff bill by the house of representatives at Washington on Saturday marks the beginning of a new era in the political history of the United States. It is a noble beginning of a grand fiscal reform which is bound to be accomplished sooner or later. It is a glorious victory for the people in the battle against monopoly.

The pledge of the democratic party made to the people in the national platform of 1884 is now fulfilled. The democratic president did his duty when he sent his message to congress last December urging the reduction of federal taxes to such an extent as would prevent the further accumulation of the useless surplus in the treasury and in such manner as would best relieve our overtaxed people of their burden without injury to any industry. The only democratic branch of the federal legislature, the house of representatives, has also done its duty by passing a bill which will greatly reduce taxation, encourage domestic manufactures to new and healthy activity and relieve the people generally from the exactions of monopoly. The democracy have fought the good fight and kept the faith. It now remains for the republican senate to finish the work of taxation so auspiciously begun by the president and the democratic house of representatives.

What will the republican senate do? The Blaine platform of 1884 pledged the republican party to "a correction of the inequalities of the tariff." That expression meant a great deal. To correct the inequalities of the tariff the whole system of external taxes must be revised. The unequal character of the tariff laws is the very burden of the complaint of the revenue reformers. The robbery of a thousand Pauls to enrich one Peter is the effect of those laws and it is that inequality which the Blaine platform pledged the republican party to correct if it pledged it to anything in the world.

But the Harrison platform of this year is the political antithesis of the Blaine platform of four years ago. It declares, in effect, for higher tariff taxes. It proposes that before any feature of the so called "protective system," however slight, shall be abandoned, the internal taxes on whisky and tobacco shall be abolished, and after that shall have been done that the increased of the surplus shall be prevented not by lessening tariff taxes but by increasing them so as to "check imports," or in other words, to prohibit commercial intercourse between the United States and foreign countries. The Harrison platform was dictated by the monopolies; the Blaine platform was the work of politicians who believed they had to deal with the people. Which of these platforms is to govern the action of the republican majority in in the United States senate? Or will the artful dodgers who pass for statesmen in that conclave of political conspirators evade the question and adjourn the senate without action?

The responsibility is now with the republican party. They cannot escape it. We shall see how they will undertake to meet it.

IF THAT IS WHAT YOU WANT, ALL RIGHT.

If you want to be taxed as you were during the war; if you think it is a good thing to work hard all the year and then to have the government come to you and say, "I only need ten dollars to pay expenses, but I'm going to take twenty, and Congress will easily find some way to squander the extra ten;" if you want the people divided up into two classes, an aristocratic, capitalistic class, which absorbs everybody's business and swallows everybody's profits, and a poor class to do the drudgery without any hope of ever bettering their condition, then you will do right to vote the Republican ticket. That party is a party with a tendency, and it is a tendency toward an aristocracy, a tendency to crowd the laborer to the wall and pin him there forever If that is your idea of institutions all right, go ahead. You must do your own business in your own way.—*New York Herald.*

The farmers--there are over 7,000,000 of 'em in the country—appear to be waking up to an appreciation of their political power and right in the land. If the men who plow and dig and sow and reap shall once take hold in earnest of the problem of government by the people the scurvy politicians and scaly corporation attorneys, who have so long ridden on the backs of the masses, will have to take to the woods, says the Philad. *Record.*

It is already predicted that Quay will go into Harrison's Cabinet, says a Republican exchange. Yes, for exhibition as the biggest fool on earth—fooled on Sherman and fooled on Harrison.

Drexel, the prominent Philadelphia banker, a life-long Republican, has come out in favor of the Mills tax-reform bill.

CLAP-TRAP POLITICS.

The regulation political leaders, organs and adventurers know little else than clap-trap politics. They always profit by intense party excitement that makes people waste time, money and good temper in political effort. They revel in the wild frenzy of bitter partisan dispute. It obviates the necessity for argument, which the regulation leader, organ and adventurer never have at hand, and it enables bummers and strikers to ply their vocations successfully at the cost of honest citizens who are unbalanced by partisan prejudice.

The first thing the regulation party leader thinks of in a campaign is some clap-trap device to cloud the judgement of the public by passion. Even the log cabins and coonskins of 1840 have been pressed upon the people in this campaign on one side, and the red bandanna is the weightiest argument that the same class of leaders, organs and dependents are prepared to offer on the other side All this system of politics is based on the assumption that the people are natural fools; and that an appeal to their intelligence would be useless in asking them to decide grave questions of national interest which directly affect themselves.

When there are no clearly defined national issues to be decided by the people, and a Presidential contest is simply a struggle for power and spoils, clap-trap politics might be pardonable, but when clearly defined issues are squarely submitted to the popular judgment for decision, there should be honest appeal to the dispassionate consideration of voters. Here the voter is the sovereign of the Republic. He makes and unmakes administrations and policies, and he is the supreme arbiter of every dispute on national questions.

In the pending Presidential contest there is the least possible excuse for clap-trap politics. There is one plain, practical, business issue face to face with the people, and it directly affects not only the general prosperity of the country, but it directly affects every individual citizen. And this issue is in no degree obscured to any intelligent voter who chooses to give it honest and dispassionate inquiry. It is clear as the sun in unclouded noonday to all who sincerely desire to comprehend it.

The President's message, the Mills tariff revision and reduction bill and the St. Louis platform present the theory and the practical interpretation of it on one side, and present tariff and revenue laws, Mr. Blaine's Paris tariff interview and the Chicago platform, as clearly present the theory and practical interpretation on the other side. They are widely different both in theory and detail. One maintains high war taxes on the necessaries of business and of life and taxes our industries scores of millions each year which are not needed by the government. The other proposes to reduced taxes on the necessaries of life, the free admission of raw materials needed by our industries, and the protection of the wages of labor in competitive enterprise.

This is a grave issue that appeals and searchingly appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of every honest voter. It is not an issue to be decided by clap-trap, by bands, parades, torches, coonskins, or bandannas. It is a sober question that calls for the sober consideration of every voter, and it is paramount to party. Let the people leave clap-trap politics to fools and adventurers, and let them read thoroughly, consider soberly, decide honestly and then vote their convictions, no matter what party or candidate shall be victor or vanquished by the honest judgment of the American people. This is not a year for clap-trap politics.—*Phila. Times.*

The young Emperor of Germany is visiting the Czar of Russia at St. Petersburg with the view of promoting peaceful relations between the two powers, whose interests appear to be at variance. According to recent despatches it has been arranged that the young Emperor shall next visit Vienna, in order to strengthen the ties of peace and friendship with Austria, and that afterward he shall pay a visit to Rome in the interests of amicable relations with Italy. It appears to be a great mission of peace in which he is engaged. We should like to know why no arrangements have been made for his visiting Paris upon a mission of peace and friendship with the French republic. His appearance in the streets of Paris would be an exceedingly interesting spectacle this year.

GOOD NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal., July 22, 1888.—The foremost German paper, the California *Democrat*, for many years republican, has gone over to Cleveland and tariff reduction. The Germans of this state will be a unit in favor of Cleveland. The workingmen of this city are solidly against Harrison. It is believed that the democratic majority in this city will poll up to 5,000 which is quite sufficient to turn the scale in the state in favor of the Democrats.

WOOL GROWERS AND FREE WOOL.

Texas has 4,500,000 sheep and her entire delegation in Congress—11 in all—voted for the free wool tariff bill.

Pennsylvania has 950,000 sheep, and cast 20 votes against the free wool tariff and 6 in favor of it.

Michigan has 2,100,000 sheep, and cast 5 votes for the free wool tariff and 6 against it.

Rhode Island has 20,000 sheep and cast her solid vote of 2 against a free wool tariff.

Minnesota has 300,000 sheep, and cast 4 votes, including one Republican, for a free wool tariff and 1 against it.

Missouri has 1,100,000 sheep and cast 12 votes for a free wool tariff and 2 against it.

Massachusetts has 60,000 sheep and cast 8 votes against a free wool tariff and 5 in favor of it.

Georgia has 500,000 sheep and cast a solid vote of 10 in favor of a free wool tariff.

Maine has 500,000 sheep and cast a solid vote of 4 against a free wool tariff.

North Carolina has 500,000 sheep and cast 7 votes for a free wool tariff and 2 against it.

New Hampshire has 200,000 sheep and cast a solid vote of 2 against a free wool tariff.

Tennessee has 500,000 sheep and cast 8 votes for a free wool tariff and 2 against it.

Indiana has 1,000,000 sheep and cast 6 votes for a free wool tariff and 7 against it.

Illinois has 800,000 sheep and cast 14 votes against a free wool tariff and 6 in its favor.

Arkansas had 220,000 sheep and cast a solid vote of 5 in favor of free wool tariff.

New Jersey has 100,000 sheep and cast 5 votes against a free wool tariff and 2 in its favor.

Alabama has 300,000 sheep and cast a solid vote of 8 in favor of a free wool tariff.

These facts, exhibited by the vote on the new tariff bill in the House on Saturday, certainly show that the demand for taxed wool does not come from the woolgrowers, but from partisan demands for taxes on the necessaries of life to sustain monopoly control of taxation upon consumers.

QUESTIONS FOR WORKMEN.

FREE TRADE IN LABOR AND HIGH TARIFFS ON PRODUCTS.

Robert H. Cowdey, the candidate of the Union Labor party for president, asks the following plain questions:

1. Have you ever seen a laborer who cared a nickel whether he worked for a protected or an unprotected employer?

2. Have you ever seen a laborer who expected to receive more wages from a protected than an unprotected employer?

3. Have you ever seen a protected manufacturer pay higher wages than he was compelled to?

4. Have you ever seen a very wealthy firm pay more wages than a moderately wealthy one?

5. Have you ever given more for anything than you were required to?

6. If, then, the unprotected manufacturer pays just as high wages, and still is able to make a profit, by what method of reasoning do you arrive at the conclusion that the protected manufacturer pays higher wages because of protection?

7. And if the protected manufacturer does not pay more than the unprotected one, what becomes of your protection theories?

8. Is it your answer that protection raises all classes of wages in all occupations?

9. If that is it, then, as labor is not protected from foreign immigration, you must, of course, include the raising of all wages in all countries. Now, if that is true, then how about the pauper wages of Europe?

10. If you say capital will not be invested unless it is protected, how do you explain the fact that it is being invested in unprotected industries?

11. If protection prevents us from selling in foreign markets, does not protection make less work instead of more?

12. If there is free trade in labor, and high protective prices for those things which laborers must buy, is not the laborer being robbed instead of benefitted?

13. If protectionists desire to pay high wages, why do they always employ the cheapest labor they can find?

14. If wages are increased by protection, why do these protected manufacturers endorse protection and spend large sums of money to uphold it?

15. If unprotected industries pay the same wages as those that are protected, are they not as valuable, and, if so, why burden them by making them pay heavy taxes to the protected ones?

We are authorized to announce that John T. McCormack, of Ferguson, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

AMERICAN VS. EUROPEAN AWGES.

LET WORKINGMEN PASTE THIS IN THEIR HATS.

The average American workman performs from one and one-half to twice as much work as the average European workman.—William M. Evart's report as Secretary of State in the Hayes administration, May 17, 1879.

Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are MORE THAN EQUALIZED by the greater efficiency of the latter and their LONGER HOURS OF LABOR.—Jas. G. Blaine, report as Secretary of State in the Garfield administration, June 25 1881.

On September 6, 1883, John Jarret, now demagoging for "protection," testified under oath before the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor as follows:

"The wages paid the iron and steel workers (I refer to those who are connected with our organization, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers) are on the whole tolerably fair. I claim that this *condition of things is simply the result of organiztionsa among the workingmen;* in other words, that were there no organizations, wages would not be so high. * * * Now I want to call the attention of the committee that as a rule in such mills as are not controlled by an organization lower wages are paid than in those that are controlled by us.

"Early in January, when the adjustment of wages took place (in the Bethlehem Iron Company's Works which had thrown out the Amalgamated,) those men were not consulted at all, and their wages were reduced in some instances as much as forty-eight per cent. These men were well paid previous to that reduction, which simply brought them to a rate of wages *practically lower than that paid in England.*"

SUMMER TRIPS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

People who are so fortunate as to live on or near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad enjoy rare privileges in their facilities for making short and pleasant trips to some of the most attractive summer resorts in the land. Its extended system penetrates the highlands and mountains, and runs down to the sea, affording in its course a wide diversity of scenery and a choice range of climate

First among the mountain refuges is Cresson Springs, with its grand hotel, the Mountain House, its celebrated water, fine climate, and romantic surroundings. The highlands are represented by Luray, with its wonderful caverns and hardly less famous Luray Inn, and the Natural Bridge, second only to the Giants Causeway in point of prominence as a natural wonder.

In seashore territory the Pennsylvania lines are unusually rich. That territory is bounded only by the confines of the Jersy coast, which from Sandy Hook to Cape May is one unbroken series of smiling summer cities.

The "upper coast" offers Long Branch, the gay capital of fashion, with its immense hotels, princely villas, grand boulevards, and its great race course; Hollywood a fairy realm by the sea; Elberon, where Garfield gazed on the blue deep in his last moments; Deal Beach, quiet and pretty; Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, the home of pleasure-seekers as well as of religious workers; Key East where metaphysicians solve knotty problems amid the sea breezes; Ocean Beach, calm and home-like; Como, with its sparkling lake and new cottages; Spring Lake, rarely beautiful; Sea Girt, appropriately named; Manasquan, a modernized summer town built up among the quaint fishing huts of Squan village; Brielle, bright with gabled cottages; Point Pleasant, an upland village transplanted on the sea; Bay Head, young but vigorous; Mantoloking, Chadwick, Lavalette, Ortley, Berkeley, Seaside Park, all washed on one side by the sea on the other by Barnegat Bay, where fishermen thrive and are merry with big catches. On the border between upper and middle is Island Heights, the serene and beautiful home of happy cottagers and Tom's River, a quaint old town of ancient houses, wide streets, and spreading trees.

The lower coast begins at Atlantic City, the peoples great pleasure ground; thence down the shore is South Atlantic City, a pretty suburb of the older town. Longport, in the very midst of the waters; Somer's Point, the fisherman's home; Ocean City, the growing seat of seaside Methodism; Sea Isle City, with its great beach, pretty cottages, and handsome hotels; Avalon, a new and promising candidate for popular favor; Anglesea, Wildwood, and Holly Beaches, all additionally attractive by the grand groves, which grow from the water's edge; Cape May, the "Queen of the Coast," with its magnificent beach, great hotels, athletic grounds, and driving park, and attractiveness in everything. The bright chain comes to an end at Cape May Point, which divides the waters of the Deleware from those of the Atlantic.

On the Deleware coast is Rehoboth, possessing one of the finest beaches on the Atlantic; Ocean City, Maryland, a quiet and popular resort; and further south Old Point Comfort, equally attractive in summer and winter. This is a galaxy of pleasant places that cannot be surpassed in the world, and with the individual attractions each possesses it would be a fastidious and exclusive taste indeed that could not find satisfaction in some of them.

Excursion tickets to each point mentioned are on sale at the principal stations of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the lowness of the rates and liberality of return limit brings a delightful vacation trip within the power of every one.

JURORS FOR AUGUST TERM.

FOURTH MONDAY IN AUGUST.

GRAND JURORS.

Henry Woomer, Taylor twp.
Theo Hutchinson, Rush twp.
Wm H Tibbins, College.
W W Moyer Bellefonte.
Jeremiah Kelley, Benner twp.
Emanuel Schroyer, Boggs twp.
Emanuel Peters, College twp.
D M Stewart, Burnside twp.
Thomas W Fisher, Union twp.
Lowry Shope, Boggs twp.
Curtin C Taylor, Spring twp.
Michael D Buck, Potter twp.
Cornelius Dale, College twp.
P S Meyer, Haines twp.
J H Lytle, Ferguson twp.
H E Buck, Millheim boro.
H D Yerger, Bellefonte.
Thomas Dunkle, Walker twp.
J Green Irvin, College twp.
A H Hosterman, Haines twp.
George Hastings, Benner twp.
Q A Daniels, Bellefonte.
John C Hicklin, Snow Shoe.
Wm E Krise, Gregg twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

John Biddle, Patton twp.
Wm Poorman, Snow Shoe.
Samuel Mattern, Halfmoon,
W L Kurtz, Centre Hall.
Charles Murray, Philipsburg.
C P Faulkner, Philipsburg.
Wm Masden, Howard twp.
A P Lose, Gregg twp.
Wm Kaup, College twp.
J A Moyer, Miles twp.
Sidney Miller, Spring twp.
John Griffith, Spring twp.
Lewis Rossman, Gregg twp.
Elmer Ross, Ferguson twp.
George W McGaffee, Philipsburg.
A J Gardner, Howard boro.
J A Crider, Boggs twp.
Daniel Robb, Liberty twp.
J B Creamer, Miles twp.
A C Iddings, Boggs twp.
George Weaver, Curtin twp.
R F Hunter, Benner twp.
J D Long, Gregg twp.
Leon Mothersbaug, Harris twp.
Mitchel Watson, Snow Shoe twp
George Senser, Union twp.
J A Luckens, Philipsburg.
Wm Thompson, Sr, College twp.
S T Askey Snow shoe.
Wm Gettig, Potter twp.
Wm Irwin, Huston twp.
Austin Gramley, Miles twp.
Grant Davidson, Union twp.
John Marks, Worth twp.
Jacob Crotzer, Liberty twp.
W H Goss, Ferguson twp.
G H Bower, Penn twp.
G M Keister, Haines twp.
Jamer Irwin, Snow Shoe.
Uriah Reifsnyder, Millheim.
Henry Lytle, Halfmoon twp.
J G Meyer, Haines twp.
John Spicher, Potter twp.
C M Sellers, Patton twp.
Wm Hutton, Rush twp.
J W Keller, Harris twp.
George Sweeney, Potter twp.
Close McClintic, Marion twp.

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

W S Robb, Curtin twp.
J W Marris, Taylor twp.
M P Weaver, Spring twp.
T E Boyer, Miles twp.
S D Musser, Millheim.
Wm Lucas, Snow Shoe.
J N Litzel, Gregg twp.
Clement Fortney, Ferguson twp.
E H Fye, Ferguson twp.
Wm Galbraith, Bellefonte.
Jacob Rapp, Snow Shoe.
A J Orndorff, Ferguson twp.
J L Gardner, Howard twp.
Wm Mokle, College twp.
J H Lenker, Haines twp.
G F Hoy, Marion twp.
Peter Breon, Potter twp.
Jacob Sankey, Millheim.
Robert Glenn, Benner twp.
Sam l Homan, Walker twp.
Adolph Loeb, Bellefonte.
A Confer, Haines twp.
Wm Bennet, Worth twp.
Jas Korman, Miles twp.
Edward Kerlin, Benner twp.
L S Lingle, Liberty twp.
J S Thompson, Worth twp.
Jos Dennig, Philipsburg.
W H Snyder, Liberty twp.
Elijah Campbell, Boggs twp.
Henry Krebs, Ferguson,
Dan'l McGinley, Bellefonte,
Henry Armagost, Benner twp,
John McAulay, Walker twp,
L W Walker, Ferguson twp,
Claud Cook, Snow Shoe,

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that Maj. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt, of Snow Shoe, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Aaron Williams, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

LOST!—$5 REWARD.—A FINE BLACK shawl lost on the pike between Centre Hill and Potters Mills, on July 4th. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale: Sale at 2 p. m. THE HEIRS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, duly authenticated to

WILLIAM GOODHART,
Executor.
26jul6t

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn	52	Barley, No. 1	45
Wheat, new	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

An old gentleman in Maryland said he had raised his family on "Sellers, Liver Pill's," and considered them almost as essential to a family as bread. That's true,

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

Sour Experiences.

"When Jesus, therefore, had received the vinegar."—John 19 : 30.

THE brigands of Jerusalem had done their work. It was almost sundown, and Jesus was dying. Persons in crucifixion often lingered on from day to day — crying, begging, cursing; but Christ had been exhausted by years of maltreatment. Pillowless, poorly fed, flogged—as bent over and tied to a low post, His bare back was inflamed with the scourges intersticed with pieces of lead and bone—and now for whole hours, the weight of His body hung on delicate tendons, and, according to custom, a violent stroke under the armpits had been given by the executioner. Dizzy, nauseated, feverish—

A WORLD OF AGONY

is compressed in the two words: "I thirst!" O skies of Judea, let a drop of rain strike on His burning tongue! O world, with rolling rivers, and sparkling lakes, and spraying fountains, give Jesus something to drink! If there be any pity in earth or heaven or hell, let it now be demonstrated in behalf of this royal sufferer. The wealthy woman of Jerusalem used to have a fund of money with which they provided wine for those people who died in crucifixion—a powerful opiate to deaden the pain; but Christ would not take it. He wanted to die sober, and so He refused the wine. But afterward they go to a cup of vinegar and soak a sponge in it, and put it on a stick of hyssop, and then press it against the hot lips of Christ. You say the wine was an anæsthetic, and intended to relieve or deaden the pain. But

THE VINEGAR WAS AN INSULT.

I am disposed to adopt the theory of the old English commentators, who believed that instead of its being an opiate to soothe, it was vinegar to insult. Malaga and Burgundy for grand dukes and duchesses, and costly wines from royal vats for bloated imperials; but acids for a dying Christ. He took the vinegar.

In some lives the saccharine seems to predominate. Life is sunshine on a bank of flowers. A thousand hands to clap approval. In December or in January, looking across their table, they see all their family present. Health rubicund. Skies flamboyant. Days resilient. But in a great many cases there are not so many sugars as acids. The annoyances, and the vexations, and the disappointments of life overpower the successes. There is

A GRAVEL IN ALMOST EVERY SHOE.

An Arabian legend says that there was a worm in Soloman's staff, gnawing its strength away; and there is a weak spot in every earthly support that a man leans on. King George of England forgot all the grandeurs of his throne because, one day, in an interview, Beau Brummel called him by his first name, and addressed him as a servant, crying: "George, ring the bell!" Miss Langdon, honored all the world over for her poetic genius, is so worried over the evil reports set afloat regarding her, that she is found dead, with an empty bottle of prussic acid in her hand. Goldsmith said that his life was a a wretched being, and that all that want and contempt could bring to it had been brought, and cries out: "What, then, is there formidable in a jail?" Correggio's fine painting is hung up for a tavern sign. Hogarth cannot sell his best paintings except through a raffle. Andrew Delsart makes the great fresco in the Church of the Annunciata, at Florance, and gets for pay a sack of corn; and there are annoyances and vexations in high places as well as in low places, showing that in a great many lives are the

SOURS GREATER THAN THE SWEETS.

"When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar." It is absurd to suppose that a man who has always been well can sympathize with those who are sick, or that one who has always been honored can appreciate the sorrow of those who are despised, or that one who has been born to a great fortune can understand the distress and the straits of those who are destitute. The fact that Christ Himself took the vinegar, makes Him able to sympathize to-day and for ever with all those whose cup is filled with sharp acids of this life. He took the vinegar!

In the first place, there was

THE SOURNESS OF BETRYAL.

The treachery of Judas hurt Christ's feelings more than all the friendship of His disciples did Him good. You have had many friends; but there was one friend upon whom you put especial stress. You feasted him. You loaned him money. You befriended him in the dark passes of life, when he especially needed a friend. Afterward, he turned upon you, and he took advantage of your former intimacies. He wrote against you. He talked against you. He microscopized your faults. He flung contempt at you when you ought to have received nothing but gratitude. At first, you could not sleep at nights. Then you went about with a sense of having been stung. That difficulty will never be healed, for though mutual friends may arbitrate in the matter until you shall shake hands, the old cordiality will never come back. Now I commend to all such the sympathy of a betrayed Christ. Why, they sold Him for less than our twenty dollars! They all forsook Him and fled. They cut Him to the quick. He drank that cup to the dregs. He took the vinegar.

There is also the sourness of pain. There are some of you who have not seen a well day for many years. By keeping out of draughts, and by carefully studying dietetics, you continue to this time; but oh, the headaches, and the sideaches, and the backaches, and the heartaches which have been your accompaniment all the way through! You have struggled under a heavy mortgage of

PHYSICAL DISABILITIES;

and instead of the placidity that once characterized you, it is now only with great effort that you keep away from irritability and sharp retort. Difficulties of respiration, of digestion, of locomotion, make up the great obstacle in your life, and you tug and sweat along the pathway, and wonder when the exhaustion will end. My friends, the brightest crowns in heaven will not be given to those who, in stirrups, dashed to the cavalry charge, while the general applauded and the sound of clashing sabres rang through the land; but the brightest crowns in heaven, I believe, will be given to those who trudged on amid chronic ailments which unnerved their strength, yet all the time maintaining their faith in God. It is comparatively easy to fight in a regiment of a thousand men, charging up the parapets to the sound of martial music; but it is not so easy to endure when no one but the nurse and the doctor are the witnesses of the Christian fortitude. Besides that, you never had any pains worse than Christ's. The sharpnesses that stung through His brain, through His hands, through His feet, through His heart, were as great as yours certainly. He was as sick and as weary. Not a nerve or muscle or ligament escaped. All the pangs of all the nations of all the ages compressed into one sour cup. He took the vinegar!

There is also the

SOURNESS OF POVERTY.

Your income does not meet your outgoings, and that always gives an honest man anxiety. There is no sign of destitution about you—pleasant appearance, and a cheerful home for you; but God only knows what a time you have had to manage your private finances. Just as the bills run up, the wages seem to run down. But you are not the only one who has not been paid for hard work. The great Wilkie sold his celebrated piece, "The Blind Fiddler," for fifty guineas, although afterwards it brought its thousands. The world hangs in admiration over the sketch of Gainsborough, yet that very sketch hung for years in the shop-window, because there was not any purchaser. Oliver Goldsmith sold his "Vicar of Wakefield" for a few pounds, in order to keep the bailiff out of the door; and the vast majority of men in all occupations and professions are not fully paid for their work.

You may say nothing, but life to you is a hard push; and when you sit down with your wife, and talk over the expenses, you both rise up discouraged. You abridge here and you abridge there, and you get things snug for smooth sailing, and lo! suddenly there is a large doctor's bill to pay, or you have lost your pocketbook, or some debtor has failed, and you are thrown abeam-end. Well, brother, you are

IN GLORIOUS COMPANY.

Christ owned not the house in which He stopped, or the colt on which He rode, or the boat in which He sailed. He lived in a borrowed house; He was buried in a borrowed grave. Exposed to all kinds of weather, yet He had only one suit of clothes. He breakfasted in the morning, and no one could possibly tell where He could get anything to eat before night. He would have been pronounced a financial failure. He had to perform a miracle to get money to pay a tax-bill. Not a dollar did He own. Privation of domesticity; privation of nutritious food; privation of a comfortable couch on which to sleep; privation of all worldly resources! The kings of the earth had chased chalices out of which to drink; but Christ had nothing but a plain cup set before Him, and it was very sharp, and it was very sour. He took the vinegar.

THE SOURNESS OF BEREAVEMENT.

There were years that past long before your family circle was invaded by death, but the moment the charmed circle was broken everything seemed to dissolve. Hardly have you put the black apparel in the wardrobe before you have again to take it out. Great and rapid changes in your family record. You got the house and rejoiced in it, but the charm was gone as soon as the crape hung on the door-bell. The one upon whom you most depended was taken away from you. A cold marble slab lies on your heart to-day. Once, as the children romped through the house, you put your hand over your aching head, and said: Oh, if I could only have it still!" Oh, it is too still now. You lost your patience when the tops, and strings, and the shells were left amid floor; but oh, you would be willing to have the trinkets scattered all over the floor again, if they were scattered by the same hands. With what

A RUTHLESS PLOUGHSHARE

bereavement rips up the heart. But Jesus knows all about that. You cannot tell him anything new in regard to bereavement. He had only a few friends, and when He lost one it brought tears to His eyes. Lazarus had often entertained Him at His house. Now Lazarus is dead and buried, and Christ breaks down with emotion, the convulsion of grief shuddering through all the ages of bereavement. Christ knows what it is to go through the house missing a familiar inmate. Christ knows what it is to see an unoccupied place at the table. Were there not four of them—Mary and Martha, and Christ and Lazarus? Four of them. But where is Lazarus? Lonely and afflicted Christ, His great loving eyes filled with tears, which drop from eye to cheek, and from cheek to beard, and from beard to robe, and from robe to floor. Oh, yes, yes. He knows all about the loneliness and the heartbreak. He took the vinegar!

THE SOURNESS OF DEATH.

Then there is the sourness of the death-hour. Whatever else we may escape, that acid-sponge will be pressed to our lips. I sometimes have a curiosity to know how I will behave when I come to die; whether I will be calm or excited; whether I will be filled with reminiscence or with anticipation. I cannot say. But come to the point I must and you must. In the six thousand years that have passed, only two persons have got into the eternal world without death, and I do not suppose that God is going to send a carriage for us, with horses of flame, to draw us up the steeps of heaven; but I suppose we will have to go like the preceding generations. An officer from the future world will knock at the door of our hearts, and serve on us the writ of ejectment, and we will have to surrender. And we will wake up after these autumnal and wintry and vernal and summery glories have vanished from our vision; we will wake up into a realm which has only one season, and that the season of everlasting love.

But you say: "I don't want to break out from my present associations. It is so chilly and so damp to go down the stairs of that vault. I don't want anything drawn so tightly over my eyes. If there were only some way of breaking through the partition between worlds without tearing this body all to shreds! I wonder if the sergeons and the doctors cannot compound a mixture by which this body and soul can all the time be kept together? Is there no escape from this separation?" None; absolutely none. So I look over this audience to-day—the vast majority of you seeming in good health and spirits—and yet I realize that in a short time all of us will be gone—gone from earth, and gone for ever. A great many men tumble through the gates of the future, as it were, and we do not know where they have gone, and they only add

GLOOM AND MYSTERY

to the passage; but Jesus Christ so mightily stormed the gates of that future world that they have never since been closely shut. Christ knows what it is to leave this world, of the beauty of which He was more appreciative than we ever could be. He knows the exquisiteness of the phosphoresoence of the sea; He trod it. He knows the glories of the midnight heavens, for they were the spangled canopy of His wilderness pillow. He knows about the lillies; He twisted them into his sermon. He knows about the fowls of the air; they whirred their way through His discourse. He knows about the sorrows of leaving this beautiful world. Not a taper was kindled in the darkness. He died physicianless. He died in cold sweat, and dizziness and hemorrhage and agony, that have put Him in

SYMPATHY WITH ALL THE DYING.

He goes through Christendom, and He gathers up the strings out of all the death pillows, and He puts them under His own neck and head. He gathers on His own tongue the burning thirsts of many generations. The sponge is soaked in the sorrows of all those who have died in the beds, as well as soaked in the sorrows of all those who perished in icy or fiery martyrdom. While heaven was pitying, and earth was mocking, and hell was deriding He took the vinegar!

To all those in this audience to whom life has been an acerbity—a dose they could not swallow, a draught that set their teeth on edge and a-rasping—I preach *the omnipotent system of Jesus Christ*. The sister of Herschel, the astronomer, used to help him to his work. He got all the credit; she got none. She used to spend much of her time polishing the telescopes through which he brought the distant worlds nigh; and it is my abmition now, this hour, to clean the lens of your spiritual vision, so that looking through the dark night of your earthly troubles you may behold the glorious constellation of a Saviour's mercy and a Saviour's love. O, my friends, do not try to carry all your ills alone. Do not put your poor shoulder under the Apennines when the Almighty Christ is ready to lift up all your burdens. When you have a trouble of any kind, you rush this way, and that way; and you wonder what this man will say about it, and what that man will say about it; and you try this prescription, and that prescription, and the other prescription. O, why do you not go straight to the heart of Christ, knowing that for our own sinning and suffering race He took the vinegar!

There was a vessel that had been tossed on the seas for a great many weeks, and been disabled, and the supply of water gave out, and the crew were

DYING OF THIRST.

After many days, they saw a sail against the sky. They signalled it. When the vessel came nearer, the people on the suffering ship cried to the captain of the other vessel: Send us some water. We are dying for the lack of water." And the captain on the vessel that was hailed responded: "Dip your buckets where you are. You are in the mouth of the Amazon, and there are scores of miles of fresh water all around about you, and hundreds of feet deep." And then they dropped their buckets over the side of the vessel and brought up the clear, bright, fresh water, and put out the fire of their thirst. So I hail you to-day, after a long and perilous voyage, thirsting as you are for pardon, and thirsting for comfort, and thirsting for eternal life; and I ask you what is the use of your going in that death-struck state, while all around you is the deep, clear, wide, sparkling flood of God's sympathetic mercy. O, dip your buckets, and drink, and live forever. "Whosoever will, let him come and take of the water of life freely."

Yet my utterance is almost choked at the thought that there are people here who will refuse this Divine sympathy; and they will try to fight their own battle, and

DRINK THEIR OWN VINEGAR,

and carry their own burdens; and their life, instead of being a triumphal march from victory to victory, will be hobbling-on from defeat to defeat, until they make final surrender to retributive disaster. O, I wish I could to-day gather up in my arms all the woes of men and women—all their heart-aches—all their disappointments—all their chagrins—and just take them right to the feet of a sympathizing Jesus. He took the vinegar. Nana Sahib, after he had lost his last battle in India, fell back into the jungles so full of malaria that no mortal can live there. He carried with him also a ruby of great lustre and of great value. He died in those jungles; his body was never found, and the ruby has never yet been discovered. And I fear that to-day there are some who will fall back from this subject into the sickening, killing jungles of their sin, carrying

A GEM OF INFINITE VALUE

—a priceless soul—to be lost forever. O, that that ruby might flash in the eternal coronation! But no. There are some, I fear, in this audience who turn away from this offered mercy, and comfort, and Divine sympathy; notwithstanding that Christ, for all who would accept His grace, trudged the long way, and suffered the lacerating thongs, and received in his face the expectorations of the filthy mob, and for the guilty, and the discouraged, and the discomforted of the race, took the vinegar. May God Almighty break the infatuation, and lead you out into the strong hope, and the good cheer, and the glorious sunshine of this triumphant Gospel.

PINKERTON METHODS.

The Great Detective Talks of His Work and His Employes.

"We can train any young man and make a good detective of him if he is intelligent," said Robert Pinkerton to a St. Louis reporter. "We raise most of our detectives, taking them in with us when they are less than twenty years old and training them. Sometimes I advertise for a book-keeper in New York, and from the hundreds of replies received, I select those that please me best and ask their writers to call. Then I question them and choose the ones I want for my work. In a week or so I can tell if they will make good detectives."

"What nation produces the best detectives?"

The Irish and American, and the Irish-American I think is the best detective. But I have men of all nationalities employed. I have to have them because some of our cases involve European trips and detective work in Europe. If we are working a case which leads us to Paris, we send a Frenchman there, and so with any other European country. We have to employ men of various classes also, for different kinds of work. We have to send men on race-tracks to watch for pickpockets, and we have to send others to balls to protect the jewelry of guests."

"In selecting your detectives, what qualities of character do you look for especially?"

"First of all, secretiveness. Not taciturnity, but our men mustn't talk about their business. We discharge a man instantly if we find that he is making himself known. We have good men with us who have been detectives for years, and whose business has never been suspected by the neighbors near whom they have lived for years. A detective loses his usefulness when it becomes generally known that he is a detective, and the detective forces of cities would be much better if their men were not so conspicuous. Again our men must be entirely reliable. They must never lie to us. We want no man fond of liquor. When we get good men we try to keep them as much as possible out of temptation, but we can't always do this, and he himself must have self-control enough to keep clear of the habit. Many promising detectives are ruined by women or liquor; they are the chief dangers a man in this business has to fear."

"Have you operatives to whom you can trust the entire conduct of a big case."

"Some, but we very rarely do it. Most of our men, when they are working on a case, act directly under instruction, and are very rarely called upon to use their own judgment. The mails and the telegraph keep us constantly informed of their movements. Occasionally, an operative will find himself obliged to take a step without consulting us, when he is unable to reach us, but that does not often happen. As a general thing, important cases are worked out through the heads of our bureau, our superintendents and then the operatives, by instruction and often by consultation of all engaged in the work."

"Do women make good operatives?"

"No, they do not. We employ some, but never one if we can help it. Their fault is talkativeness; they can't be trusted with an important secret."

The Fortress of the Future.

The plan of fortresses at present adopted—unknown to the public, but the divulging of which can do no harm, as it cannot remain secret—is very peculiar and quite opposed to any æsthetic or artistic conception. A fortress is henceforth composed of an immense block of concrete of incredible thickness. It will offer to the eye only a square, oval or lozenge shape, the outside being a mere block without projections of access. It is not yet settled whether this block shall be surrounded by a trench, but all competent authorities in Europe seem to hold that one or several sheeted cannon shall move round the block, and as powder will in future be smokeless, this cannon, always in motion and escaping the enemy's aim, will fire on a fixed point. This movable sheeting will make up for the absence of trenches. At the angles of the block, moreover, if square, or elsewhere it is round or oval, there will be sheeted reducts, which will cover the base of the block and make assault impossible.

Of course the interior of the block will contain the equipments of a fortress. The entrance is underground, on the side opposite that where the enemy can appear. There will be air openings in the interior, which is lit up by electricity produced on the spot or at a distance. The magazine of projectiles is in a spot inaccessible to the explosions caused by shells coming without. The stores of other ammunition and of victuals are similarly protected. The hiding places for the men, and, in short, everything that has to be under shelter, are under ground, and so placed as to be quite protected from the besiegers. Electric wires, both for messages and light, as also telephones, beyond reach of the besiegers, protect the fort against isolation—that is to say, against abandonment and discouragement. The underground existence of the garrison may not be very lively, and it will be well to accustom as many men as possible to it; but that garrison will not exceed thirty or forty men per fortress.

Good Mothers Make Manly Sons.

There is good statesmanship, enlightened patriotism displayed by men in the legal protection and elevation of women, Physologists tell us that offspring takes mental and moral qualities in a great measure from the mother, physical constitution from the father. As a natural consequence the children of a dull, slavish mother could never compete in the race of life with those whose mother was a cultivated, self-respecting woman, who felt that her position was recognized as one of dignity and importance.

Gas lighting was introduced into New York in 1823-4.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1888.

The Tabernacle.

LESSON TEXT.

(Exod. 40 : 1-16. Memory verses, 1-3.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Covenant Relations with Israel.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1 : 7.

LESSON TOPIC: *Covenant Relations Promoted by the Sanctuary.*

Lesson Outline:
1. By its Erection, vs. 1-8.
2. By its Sacredness, vs. 9-11.
3. By its Priesthood, vs. 12-16.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them.*—Rev. 21 : 3.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Exod. 40 : 1-16. God's directions for the tabernacle.
T.—Exod. 48 : 17-28. Obedience concerning the tabernacle.
W.—Heb. 4 : 14-16; 5 : 1-14. Christ the great high-priest.
T.—Heb. 7 : 1-38. Christ the great high-priest.
F.—Heb. 8 : 1-13. The spiritual sanctuary.
S.—Heb. 9 : 1-28. Spiritual sacrifices
S.—Heb. 10 : 1-25. Christ a sacrifice.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. BY ITS ERECTION.

I. The Tent:

The tabernacle of the tent of meeting (2).
The Tent shall be sanctified by my glory (Exod. 29 : 43).
The tent of meeting, where I will meet with thee (Exod. 30 : 36).
The cloud covered the tent of meeting (Exod. 40 : 34).
The true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched (Heb. 8 : 2).

II. The Laver:

The laver between the tent of meeting and the altar (7).
Thou shalt also make a laver of brass, ...to wash withal (Exod. 30 : 18).
They shall wash with water, that they die not (Exod. 30 : 20).
Moses and Aaron and his sons washed ....thereat (Exod. 40 : 31),
Arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins (Acts 22 : 16).

III. The Altar:

The altar of burnt offering before the door (6).
Abraham....bound Isaac,....and laid him on the altar (Gen. 22 : 9).
Draw near unto the altar, and offer.... thy burnt offering (Lev. 9 : 7).
Their burnt offerings....shall be accepted upon mine altar (Isa. 56 : 7).
Manifested to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself (Heb. 9 : 26).

1. "The Lord spake unto Moses." (1) The supreme speaker; (2) The distinguished auditor; (3) The momentous messages.
2. "On the first day....shalt thou rear up the tabernacle." (1) The finished tabernacle; (2) The appointed uprearing; (3) The set day.
3. "The altar of burnt offering before the door." (1) The altar before the door; (2) The door beyond the altar. (1) the altar and its uses; (2) The door and its connections.

II. BY ITS SACREDNESS.

I. A Holy Sanctuary:

Anoint the tabernacle:....and it shall be holy (9).
I have prepared for the holy house (1 Chron. 29 : 3).
Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, for evermore (Psa. 93 : 5)
The tabernacle which is called the Holy of holies (Heb. 9 : 3).
Enter into the holy place by the blood of Jesus (Heb. 10 : 19).

II. A Holy Altar:

The altar shall be most holy (10).
Whatsoever toucheth the altar shall be holy (Exod. 29 : 37).
They shall not come nigh unto....the altar (Num. 18 : 3).
Whether is greater, the gift, or the altar? (Mat. 23 : 19).
We have an altar, whereof they have no right to eat (Heb. 13 : 10).

III. A Holy Laver:

Thou shalt anoint the laver,....and sanctify it (11).
Ye were washed,....ye were sanctified (1 Cor. 6 : 11).
He saved us, through the washing of regeneration (Tit. 3 : 5),
Let us draw near,....having....our body washed (Heb. 10 : 22).
They washed their robes....in the blood of the Lamb (Rev. 7 : 14).

1. "Take the anointing oil, and anoint the tabernacle." The anointing-oil: (1) Its composition; (2) Its uses; (3) Its symbolism.
2. "It shall be holy." (1) Ceremonial holiness and its means; (2) Absolute holiness and its means.
3. "The altar shall be most holy." (1) The structure of the altar; (2) The uses of the altar; (3) The sacredness of the altar.

III. BY ITS PRIESTHOOD.

I. Called:

Thou shalt bring Aaron and his sons (12).
Take Aaron and his sons with him (Lev. 8 : 2).
I have appointed thee a prophet unto the nations (Jer. 1 : 5).
He is a chosen vessel unto me (Acts 9 : 15).
No man taketh the honour unto himself (Heb. 5 : 4).

II. Consecrated:

Thou shalt anoint him, and sanctify him (13).
Thou....shalt anoint them, and consecrate them (Exod. 28 : 41).
Speak,....that they profane not my holy name (Lev. 22 : 2).
Be ye clean, ye that bear the vessels of the Lord (Isa. 52 : 11).
The bishop therefore must be without reproach (1 Tim. 3 : 2).

III. Perpetuated:

Their anointing shall be to them for an everlasting priesthood (15).
The covenant of an everlasting priesthood (Num. 25 : 13).
Teaching them:....and lo, I am with you always (Matt. 28 : 20).
How shall they hear without a preacher? (Rom. 10 : 14).
Appoint elders in every city (Tit. 1 : 5).

1. "Wash them with water." Ceremonial washing: (1) How performed; (2) By whom administered; (3) By whom received; (4) For what purposes; (5) With what symbolism.
2. "The holy garments." (1) What they were; (2) By whom worn; (3) For what purposes.—(1) Clothing for the priesthood; (2) Symbolism for the saints.
3. "Thus did Moses." (1) Elaborate instructions; (2) Punctilious obedience.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE TABERNACLE.

After a divine pattern (Exod. 25 : 9; 26 : 30; Heb. 8 : 5).
Made from free gifts (Exod. 25 : 1-8; 35 : 4, 5, 21-29).
Workers divinely qualified (Exod. 31 : 2-7; 35 : 30-35).
Was a movable tent (2 Sam. 7 : 6, 7).
Was God's meeting-place (Exod. 25 : 8; 29 : 42, 43).
Consecrated with oil (Exod. 40 : 9; Lev. 8 -10).
Purified with blood (Heb. 9 : 21).
Filled with God's glory (Exod. 29 : 43; 40 : 34; Num. 9 : 15).
Symbolic of Christ (Isa. 4 : 6; Heb. 9 : 8, 9, 11).
Symbolic of heaven (Heb. 6 : 19, 20; 10 : 19),

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The free-will offering for the tabernacle having been brought in by the people, directions were given respecting the two men endowed and appointed for the artistic work (Exod. 35 : 30 to 36 : 1). To these, and to their associates, the people were bringing further offerings every morning, when it was reported to Moses that already there was more than enough (36 : 2-7) in hand. From chapter 36 : 8 to chapter 39 : 42, there is the record of acts performed in the line of what had been enjoined in the pattern shown upon the mount (comp. chaps. 25-30). The exact order of the earlier chapters is not maintained, and some details are more specific than others.

In chapter 38 : 25-31, there is found an account of the use made of the money raised by the half-shekel tax, which was levied upon each male Israelite "from twenty years old and upward." The value of the contributions of both kinds was enormous; and to this was added the skilled labor faithfully performed by those whom Moses blessed at the conclusion of their work (chap. 39 : 43).

According to careful estimates, it would appear that the amount of gold was about a ton and a fifth: of silver, about four and a fifth tons; of bronze or copper, the biblical brass, nearly three tons. At the present time, fine gold is worth something over six hundred thousand dollars a ton, and fine silver nearly twenty-seven thousand dollars a ton. This would make an aggregate of the precious metals of about eight hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars. But as these figures are based upon the value of pure metal, and as it is unlikely that the metals in question were pure, a fair estimate of the value of the precious metals employed would be about three quarters of a million of dollars.

The place of the lesson narrative is in or near the camp at Sinai.

The time was shortly before the actual erection of the tabernacle, which took place "in the first month in the second year, on the first day of the month" (v. 17). The length of time required to make the tabernacle and its appointments was, therefore, about six months.

A Blackhead Cure.

Blackhead is generally supposed to be a kind of skin worm, but this is a false idea. The truth is simply this: The skin, either from the lack of cleanliness or activity, or both, has failed to remove the waste materials from the pores, and the blackhead is formed from dirt adhering to the olly substance of the gland. I was recently explaining to a friend what blackheads were, he having some on his face, and he immediately exclaimed, "My face is not dirty." "No," I said "of course not; but do you use soap when you wash your face?" No, he did not. "And do you rub your face hard and dry after washing?" No, he did not; he thought rubbing would make the face red, and it was red enough now.

That is exactly why his face was red and sore with pimples. It had not been rubbed, for that process stimulates the circulation of the blood in these parts, which cause a healthy action of the skin and removes the waste matter from the glands.

What I have been trying to convey is just so sure as you use plenty of good soap and water and then rub your face hard until it is perfectly dry and smooth, once a day—but the oftener the sooner will the good results show—just so sure will you make great improvement in your complexion. Only rub a little carefully until you have toughened the skin and you will soon be surprised to find what an amount of rubbing it will bear. Hard rubbing will make the skin as fine as silk, and to the touch it will feel like satin.

Frugal Even in Pleasure.

The story of the Cape Cod youth who spent a week in finding 10 cents on the street in Boston has brought the Listener another story of a Cape Cod boy who must have been a relative of that one. He happened to be visiting in Boston a good while ago on the Fourth of July, and went out on the Common to see the sights. He returned in an hour or two looking rather rueful.

"What's the matter, Silas?" he was asked.

"Gosh all hemlocks!" he exclaimed; "this is the most extravagant place I ever see."

"What has happened?"

"Wal, you know that quarter of a dollar you give me this morning?"

"Yes. Well?"

"Spent it, by hokey, all but 23 cents, slapdash for molasses cakes!"

To make a very good article of mustard take one beaten egg, two teaspoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful corn starch and two teaspoonfuls mustard. Mix smooth and pour into one teacupful boiling vinegar.

For constipation, "liver complaint," or biliousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the liver and stomach, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—a gentle laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

Sawdust thrown on a circular-saw table will render the hauling of heavy planks quite easy. The grains act as small rollers and reduce friction.

Chronic nasal catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy.

An Abstralian mineral called maldonite has been found to consist of an alloy of gold and bismuth, containing 64 per cent. of the former metal.

Was America Ever Discovered?

At the time when Columbus started in search of the New World, nearly every man, woman and child in Europe insisted that there was no New World to discover. When he came back, crowned with success, a large proportion of these good people adhered to their theory; and if they were alive to-day many of them would doubtless insist that America had never been discovered at all. A man will give up anything in the world more readily than a pet theory. For example, look at the individuals who still maintain that consumption is incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands upon thousands of cases, and will cure thousands more, but these people can't give up their point. Nevertheless the "Discovery" will cure any case of consumption, if taken in time.

A chair of sanitary engineering, believed to be the only one in the world, has been established in the Imperial University of Japan.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right. Received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

Oil of lavender sprinkled around a room will rid it of fleas.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.—Recollect, if vegetable are marketed, they must be put in bunches, etc., according to the customs of the market, or they will meet with slow sale. Be sure and plant for succession crops. Ruta-baga turnips and cucumbers for pickles should be sown according to the custon of the locality. In the family garden supply a support for tomato vines; brush laid under them is better than nothing. Weeds! weeds! will be the cry. Some crops, like onions or carrots, if left a day or two too late, will be past remedy. When onions are marketed, they pay better if bunched green and not more than half grown, than when they are ripe.

IN regard to getting the best yield of choice honey try and have all your colonies very strong when the honey flow comes. This is best accomplished by feeding a thin sirup or honey each evening, commencing about six weeks before the expected yield. Give room in the sections as soon as needed, to delay swarming as long as possible. You cannot expect to extract much honey from weak colonies. Honey should not be extracted before it is sealed up by the bees, or it may sour on your hands.

O. J. BAILEY, writes: The breeds now hotly contending for first place in the dairy world, in all that the word dairy implies, are the Holsteins and the Jersey, and to the blood of these breeds will the dairy farmer look for his improvement in stock and profits. Both of these breeds have been found to nick well with the native stock, so that in this way great improvement may be attained where thoroughbreds are too expensive for the beginner.

DWARF pears should be planted on a spot that has a moist subsoil, either natural or made so by subsoiling or mixing some material with the soil that will give out moisture in dry weather. Trees already planted on a dry, gravelly subsoil, should have a circle dug out two feet deep and two or three feet from the tree. This should be filled up with well enriched soil. If the dwarf pear does not grow freely it is a sign that something is wrong. It should be severely pruned, so as to aid in producing a vigorous growth.

MAKE a mixture hydraulic cement and skim-milk for painting farm buildings and fences by putting the cement in a bucket and sweet skim milk stirred in until the mixture is of the consistency of cream. The proportions are about one quart of cement to a gallon of milk. Color may be added if desired. This pain is cheap and durable.

IF sprouts appear on new set trees you can not easily pinch them off with your thumb and finger, and throw the growth where it is wanted. But do not cut off all the growth. If you dwarf the top of a young new set tree that is making a rapid growth, you are dwarfing the roots. If you allow too much top on a feeble tree you will kill the tree.

DEEP SOIL FOR STRAWBERRIES.—Strawberries will send their roots from twenty to thirty inches into the ground, if it is made very rich and well worked to that depth. Mulching with rotted forest leaves saves all necessity for watering, and with the ground prepared and fertilized in this manner the plants will be sure to produce larger, more and better colored berries. This is not guess work, but the teaching of practice and experience.

IF a hen be properly fed she will continue to lay without desiring to incubate. She should not be allowed to become fat. The supposition that a hen lays a certain number of eggs, or a "clutch," or "litter," as it is sometimes called, is erroneous. If properly fed a hen will continue to lay until the period shall have arrived for her to moult.

RRR
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures and Prevents
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Asthma, Frostbites, Chilblains,

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cts. per Bottle. Sold by Druggists

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

For the Cure of all the disorders of the Stomach Liver, Bowels, etc. DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

. Be sure to get "Radway's."

ST. PETER—Well, stranger, who are you?

"I am an American. I died last night."

"I see your record is pretty good. You may go in."

"Where is my lyre and crown?"

"We don't give them to Americans, but you will find a bat and spiked shoes inside the portals."

JACK (backward in his grammar)—Papa, what part of speech is womam?

Papa (fresh from a verbal engagement with mamma, in which of course, he has been badly worsted)—She isn't any part of speech at all, Jack; she is the whole of it.

AGENT—Can I put a burglar alarm in your house, sir?

Citizen—Nop; I had one once.

"What was the matter? Wouldn't it go off?"

"Oh, yes; it went off easily enough. Burglar got into the house one night and carried it off."

The Result of Merit.

When anything stands a test of fifty years among a discriminating people, it is pretty good evidence that there is merit somewhere. Few, if any, medicines have met with such continued success and popularity as has marked the progress of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which, after a trial of over fifty years, are conceded to be the safest and most effectual blood purifier, tonic and alterative ever introduced to the public.

That this is the result of merit, and that BRANDRETH'S PILLS perform all that is claimed for them, is conclusively proved by the fact that those who regard them with the greatest favor are those who have used them the longest.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

MR. HOPPER—May I have the pleasure of this dance, Miss Snob?

Miss Snob (wishing to show her preference)—Thanks, Mr. Hopper, I don't dance with every Tom-Dick-and Harry, but I'll make an exception of you.

Ostrich farming proved so successful on the Pacific Coast that attention abroad has been attracted to it, and it is likely that capital also will eventually.

Weak and Weary

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to build up and strengthen the body, purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"During the summer I was feeling all run down, and thinking I needed something to tone up my system, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and felt much better. I had also been troubled with dyspepsia, and Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me more than anything else I could find." JAMES R. DARROW, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE

After all others fail consult

Dr. LOBB

329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.

20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

Send stamp for book.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Insane Persons Restored. Marvelous Success.

DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

WANTED TO BUY

a Newspaper, with complete outfit and good custom, in the State of Pennsylvania or Eastern Ohio. Address, CENTRAL NEWSPAPER UNION, P. O. Box 988, Philadelphia, Pa.

BLOODED Southdown Lambs, Jersey Cattle, Pigs, Sporting Dogs, Poultry. Catalogues 15c. each; 2's free. N. P. Rogers & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 25cts. by mail. E. KIDDER & SON, Charlestown, Mass.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, Yellow Label. Sound, 14 Pills.

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

28 585

It is claimed that one pound of pine wood will evaporate four and three-quarter pounds of fresh water in a boiler.

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine at this season, to purify the blood and build up the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine and blood purifier. It cures scrofula, all humors, dyspepsia, sick headache, that tired feeling.

"Crushed bamboo" is a new paper-making material, and is used with the most satisfactory results.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Ants are eaten by various nations. In Brazil they are served with a resinour sauce, and in Africa they are stewed with grease or butter.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

To cleanse a soured sponge use lemon juice and lukewarm water.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Frances Cleveland Edwards, the first girl-baby born at Thermalito, Cal., has been presented with a corner lot by the town authorities.

A BOY surprised his father the other day by asking:

"Father, do you like mother?"

"Why, yes, of course."

"And she likes you?"

"Of course she does."

"Did she ever say so?"

"Many a time, my son."

"Did she marry you because she loved you?"

"Certainly she did."

The boy looked the old man over, and after a long pause, asked:

"Well, she was as near-sighted then as she is now.

FAR ENOUGH.—"I could gaze at the moon for hours, Mr. Sampson," she said, in a voice full of sweetness and pneumonia, "I never tire of it."

"Ah," he responded, "would that I were the man in it!"

"Yes," she assented softly.

"And why, Miss Clara?" he asked, getting ready to take her hand.

"Because, Mr. Sampson," she said, shyly veiling her eyes with long lashes, "you would be four million miles away."

PA JONES (soberly)—Clara, young Mr. Sampson came to me to-day, and said you had promised to be his wife if he could gain my consent.

Clara—Yes, papa.

"But you are already engaged to Mr. Babbit."

"Yes, papa (with drooping eyes and a beautiful blush), but I wanted to be on the safe side."

FAT TRAMP—Can't you lend a poor feller bein a dollar?

American youth—Get out. You look as if you'd had five square meals a day all your life, Your not hungry.

"No, sir, I'm not hungry nor thirsty either. I do odd jobs around free lunch saloons fer a livin', but I ain't got no money to see the baseball game to-day."

"Poor fellow! Here's a dollar."

IN BOSTON.—Mr. Brainley—You know the Venus Aphrodite, Mr. Nouveau?

Mrs. Nouveau—I am not at all sure, Mrs. Brainley. I dare say I ought, but my memory is shocking. I shall have to look over my visiting list.

A Narrow Escape.

"Yes, I had a very narrow escape," said a prominent citizen to a friend. "I was confined to my bed for a year and my friends gave me up for a consumptive's grave, until I began using Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, and here I am, sound and hearty." You will find it for sale by all druggists. Price 50c and $1. *Sample Bottle Free.*

"THESE fish, my dear Mrs. Hendricks," remarked the minister, who was discussing a Sunday dinner with the family, "are deliciously fresh. I am enjoying them very much."

"They ought to be fresh," volunteered Bobby, who was also enjoying them, "pa caught 'em only this morning."

Can't Sleep!

Sleeplessness and fearful dreams are the earliest and surest signs of brain exhaustion. In healthy sleep brain force is being stored up to meet the next day's demands. But nowadays the nervous system has been so overtasked that it is unable to control the mind, and at night the worries, troubles, and work are as present as during the day. Hence the brain has not time to recuperate its energies. The proper medical remedies are sedatives, nerve tonics, laxatives, and regulators of the general functions. Coca and celery are the sedatives and nerve tonic demanded, and in Paine's Celery Compound their full beneficial effect is obtained. It also contains, in scientific proportions, the best remedies of the materia medica for constipation, and kidney and liver disorders. This is a brief description of the medicine which has brought sweet rest to thousands who tossed in sleeplessness from night to morning, or whose morbid dreams caused them to awake more tired than ever. All nervous, sleepless, debilitated or aged people will find vigor and perfect health in the great nerve tonic, PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists. Circulars free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial systems. Cure of mind wandering. Any book learned in one reading. Classes of 1087 at Baltimore, 1005 at Detroit 1500 at Philadelphia, 1113 at Washington, 1216 at Boston, large classes of Columbia Law students, at Yale, Wellesley, Oberlin, University of Penn., Michigan University, Chautauqua, &c., &c. Endorsed by RICHARD PROCTOR, the scientist Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Judge GIBSON, Dr. BROWN, E. H. COOK, Prin. N. Y. State Normal College. &c. Taught by corr. correspondence. Prospectus POST FREE from PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

for Shot Guns, RIFLES and Pistols. Cheapest and best. IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS

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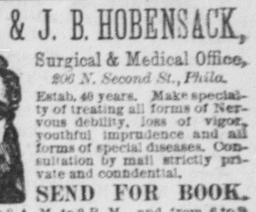
Hege's Improved Circular Saw Mill

With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Work and Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Accurate! Simple! Cheap! Durable! Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N.C. U. S. A.



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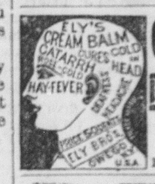
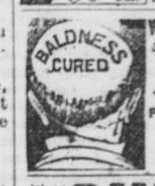


Ely's Cream Balm

Cold in Head

ELY BROS. 56 Warren st., N. Y.



WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY! BALD SPOTS THIN HAIR DANDRUFF THIN BEARD FALLING HAIR

We cure these by means of Fechter's Famous Fabrican. Send for particulars of our remedy.

FECHTER REMEDY CO., New Haven, Conn. Box F.

Send 10c in stamps for Sample Bottle of Fluid.

THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL

All cuttings of the drill in clay, sand, gravel, rock, &c., are discharged at surface without removing tools. Noted for success where others fail. Drill drops 70 to 90 times a minute. Prefix large. Catalogue Free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

GOLD is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c a box by dealers. Piso's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c a box by dealers.

HERBRAND FIFTH WHEEL. Latest Buggy and Carriage Improvement. HERBRAND CO., Fremont, O.

WANTED:

ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY,

To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into

LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES.

The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address,

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528 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,

Surgical & Medical Office,

206 N. Second St., Phila.

Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential.

SEND FOR BOOK.

Office Hours 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

BIG G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes The Weak Strong.

Brockway Centre, Mich., May 18, 1888.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Gentlemen:

Liver Complaint and Indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength enough to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition, my appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life, and I cannot thank you too much.

Mrs. JOSEPH LAKE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Brockway Centre, Mich., hereby certify that the above statement, made by Mrs. Lake, is true in every particular and entitled to full credence.

O. P. CHAMBERLAIN,
G. W. WARING,
C. A. WELLS, Druggist.

Now is the time to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE ONLY GUARANTEED CURE FOR WOMEN.

[COPYRIGHT, 1887.]

The only medicine for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded, is DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar diseases.

A POWERFUL TONIC.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

A SOOTHING NERVINE.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

A MOTHER'S CORDIAL.

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

CURES THE WORST CASES.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppression, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

FOR THE KIDNEYS.

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION, *directed to the cause,* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED.

Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured,* and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

Retroverted Womb.—Mrs. EVA KOHLER, of *Crab Orchard, Neb.*, writes: "Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done me a great deal of good. I suffered from retroversion of the uterus, for which I took two bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and I am now feeling like a different woman."

Doctors Failed.—Mrs. F. CORWIN, of *Post Creek, N. Y.*, writes: "I doctored with three or four of the best doctors in these parts, and I grew worse until I wrote to you and began using your 'Favorite Prescription.' I used three bottles of it and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' also one and a half bottles of the 'Purgative Pellets.' I can do my work and sew and walk all I care to, and am in better health than I ever expected to be in this world again. I owe it all to your wonderful medicines."

A VOICE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. ED. M. CAMPBELL, of *Oakland, California,* writes: "I had been troubled all my life with hysterical attacks and paroxysms, or spasms, and periodical recurrences of severe headache, but since I have been using your 'Favorite Prescription' I have had none of these. I also had womb complaint so bad that I could not walk two blocks without the most severe pain, but before I had taken your 'Favorite Prescription' two months, I could walk all over the city without inconvenience. All my troubles seem to be leaving me under the benign influence of your medicine, and I now feel smarter than for years before. My physicians told me that I could not be cured, and therefore you will please accept my everlasting thanks for what you have done for me, and may God bless you in your good works."

Later, she writes: "It is now four years since I took your 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have had no return of the female trouble I had then."

Well as I Ever Was.—Mrs. JOHN STEWART, of *Chippewa Falls, Wis.*, writes: "I wish to inform you that I am as well as I ever was, for which I thank your medicines. I took four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Discovery' and four bottles of the 'Pellets.' All of the bad symptoms have disappeared. I do all my own work; am able to be on my feet all day. My friends tell me I never looked so well."

☞ *Favorite Prescription is Sold by Druggists the World Over! Large Bottles $1.00, Six for $5.00.*

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (160 pages, paper covers) on Diseases of Women.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JULY 26, 1888

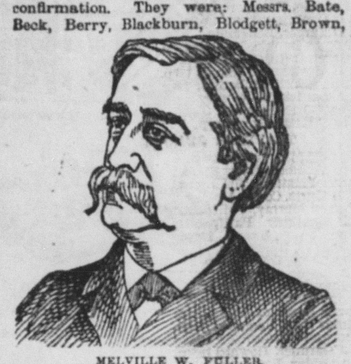
FULLER CHIEF JUSTICE.

His Nomination to the High Office Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The nomination of Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the United States was confirmed by the senate by an affirmative vote of 41 against 20 negative votes. The vote is under the injunction of secrecy, but it is understood that ten Republican senators voted for confirmation, and that they were as follows:

Messrs. Cameron, Cullom, Davis, Farwell, Frye, Hale, Jones of Nevada, Mitchell, Quay and Riddleberger.

All of the Democrats present voted for confirmation. They were: Messrs. Bate, Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Brown,



MELVILLE W. FULLER

Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Hearst, Jones of Arkansas, McPherson, Morgan, Reagan, Pasco, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall and Wilson of Maryland—a total of 31 Democrats.

Those voting in the negative were all Republicans and were as follows: Blair, Bower, Chandler, Dawes, Dolph, Edmund, Evarts, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Manderson, Palmer, Platt, Gabin, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller and Wilson, of Iowa, making in all 20 voting in the negative and 61 altogether voting on the subject, leaving 15 absent or paired, as follows: Messrs. Call, Saulsbury, Harris, Eustis, Kenna, Colquitt—six Democrats—and Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Chace, Morrill, Paddock, Spooner, Stanford Hiscock and Plumb—nine Republicans. This accounts for the whole membership of the senate—76.

AN UNTRUE WORLD STORY.

Mr. Randall's Physicians Deny That He Has Cancer of the Stomach.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—A story appeared in The New York World of a startling character, to the effect that Hon. Samuel J. Randall's Washington physicians had decided that he is suffering from cancer of the stomach, which is incurable, and that the distinguished Pennsylvanian had probably served his last year in congress. Dr. R. W. Martin, of this city, Mr. Randall's family physician, was seen, and when asked if the story in The New York World was true said: "It is not true. Mr. Randall hasn't cancer of the stomach. There is absolutely no truth in the statement. Dr. Martin visited Mr. Randall Sunday. He says he found him weak, but as well as could be expected. Mr. Randall will be brought to his home, near this city, some time during the present week."

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The physicians of Mr. Randall handed the United Press the following statement, which explains itself: "Our attention having been called to the statement in The New York World yesterday, to the effect that Mr. Randall is suffering from cancer of the stomach, we would state that the assertion is entirely erroneous. Mr. Randall is not suffering from cancer of the stomach, and we do not know how such a story could have arisen. No such diagnosis has even been thought of by us.

"THOMAS F. MALLAN,
"N. S. LINCOLN."

Mr. Randall is much better.

THE TWO NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

Democrats and Republicans Now Actively at Work.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the national Democratic campaign committee, arrived early at the headquarters in West Twenty-ninth street. He was joined soon after by Arthur Sewall, of the national committee.

Among the out of town visitors who dropped in were Henry Watterson, of The Louisville Courier-Journal, and John McLean, of The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Assistant Secretary Dickinson is hard at work with a corps of about twenty clerks attending the correspondence and other routine work.

At the Republican headquarters, No. 91 Fifth avenue, everything is now in working order. J. S. Clarkson, John C. New and G. A. Hobert, of the executive committee, were closeted together for several hours yesterday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 21.—The position of assistant secretary of the national Republican committee has been offered to Joel P. Heatrcole, present secretary of the state committee and editor of The Northfield News. He has been obliged to decline for business reasons, and some other Minnesota man will be selected.

Investigating Navy Yard Frauds.

BROOKLYN, July 24.—J. M. Heiskell, of the department of justice, and Paymasters Allen and Loomis began a private investigation into the alleged peculations at the navy yard. The investigators examined witnesses in the Lyceum building, and it was rumored around the yard that some of the expected testimony would result in the arrest of officials in high places, as well as some whose services have been dispensed with. Clerk Shea was released on bail and his examination adjourned. United States Marshal Stafford declares that the extensive publication of the case has put some of the men wanted out of the way, but they will be arrested, he says, if they don't go to Canada.

Increased Sympathy for Ireland.

DETROIT, July 24. — Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, treasurer of the National league, received $5,000 from the municipal council of Philadelphia, to apply to the league fund. Dr. O'Reilly says the murder of Mandeville has aroused the greatest activity among sympathizers of the Irish cause in this country, and that contributions are pouring in. Dr. O'Reilly sent the following cable to Sir Thomas G. Esmond: "Tell Biggar and Kenny am drafting each a thousand pounds. Tell murderers of Mandeville league is not dead."

The Tariff Bill Passed.

It Goes Through the House with a Majority of Thirteen.

FULL DETAILS OF THE VOTE.

A Great Crowd Present to Witness the Final Test—Both Sides Have Out Their Full Force—A Few Pairs—Changes in the Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The tariff bill has passed the house—yeas, 162; nays, 149.

When the house was called to order the galleries were well filled with spectators, and before Mr. Mills took the floor to close debate on the tariff bill there was scarcely standing room anywhere excepting in the executive and diplomatic galleries, which were vacant.

There was scarcely a vacant chair on the Democratic side of the house, while most of those on the Republican side were occupied. About half-past 11 o'clock Mrs. Cleveland and her mother took seats in the president's gallery. Speaker Carlisle remained in his chair throughout the entire speech of Mr. Mills, and gave the closest attention. The speech occupied just an hour. Then the voting began. The details of the vote are as follows:

Yeas—Abbott, Allen of Mississippi, Anderson of Iowa, Anderson of Mississippi, Anderson of Illinois, Bacon, Bankhead, Barnes, Barry, Biggs, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Brower, Bryce, Buckalew, Burnes, Burnett, Bynum, Felix Campbell, Campbell of Ohio, Timothy J. Campbell, Candler, Carlton, Caruth, Catchings, Chipman, Clardy, Clements, Cobb, Cockran, Collins, Compton, Cothran, Cowles, Cox, Crain, Crisp, Culberson, Cummings, Dargan, Davidson of Alabama, Davidson of Florida, Dibble, Dockery, Dougherty, Dunn, Elliott, Enloe, Ermentrout, Fisher, Fitch, Ford, Forney, French, Gay, Gibson, Glass, Grimes, Hall, Hare, Hatch, Hayes, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson of North Carolina, Herbert, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins of Virginia, Howard, Hudd, Hutton, Johnston of North Carolina, Jones, Kilgore, Laffoon, Logan, Landes, Lane, Lanham, Latham, Lawler, Lee, Lynch, MacDonald, Mahoney, Maish, Mansur, Martin, Matson, McAdoo, McClammy, McCreary, McKinney, McMillan, McRea, McShane, Mills, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Morse, Neal, Nelson, Newton, Norwood, Oates, O'Ferrall, O'Neall of Indiana, O'Neall of Missouri, Outhwaite, Peel, Pennington, Phelan, Pidcock, Rayner, Rice, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Rowland, Russell of Massachusetts, Rusk, Sayres, Scott, Seney, Shaw, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Snyder, Spinola, Springer, Stahlnecker, Stewart of Texas, Stewart of Georgia, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, Tarsney, Taulbee, Thompson of California, Tillman, Tracey, Townshend, Turner of Georgia, Vance, Walker, Washington, Weaver, Wheeler, Whitthorne, Wilkins, Wilkinson, Wilson of Minnesota, Wilson of West Virginia, Wise, Yoder, Carlisle—162.

Nays—Adams, Allen of Massachusetts, Allen of Michigan, Anderson of Kansas, Arnold, Atkinson, Baker of New York, Baker of Illinois, Bayne, Belden, Bingham, Bliss, Boothman, Bound, Boutelle, Bowden, Bowen, Brewer, Browne, Brown of Ohio, J. R. Brown, Brumm, Buchanan, Bunnell, Burrows, Butler, Butterworth, Cannon, Caswell, Cheadle, Clark, Cogswell, Conger, Cooper, Crouse, Cutcheon, Dalzell, Darlington, Davis, Delano, Dingley, Dorsey, Dunham, Farquhar, Felton, Finley, Flood, Fuller, Funston, Gaines, Gallinger, Gear, Gest, Goff, Greenman, Grosvenor, Grout, Guenther, Harmer, Haugen, Hayden, Henderson of Iowa, Henderson of Illinois, Hermann, Hires, Hitt, Holmes, Hopkins of Illinois, Hopkins of New York, Houk, Hovey, Hunter, Jackson, Johnston of Indiana, Kean, Kelley, Kennedy, Kerr, Ketcham, Lafolette, Laidlaw, Laird, Lehlbach, Lind, Lodge, Long, Lyman, Mason, McComas, McCormick, McCullough, McKenna, McKinley, Merriman, Milliken, Moffitt, Morrill, Morrow, Nichols (Ind.), Nutting, O'Donnell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Osborne, Owen, Parker, Patton, Payson, Perkins, Peters, Phelps, Plumb, Post, Pugsley, Reed, Rockwell, Romeis, Rowell, Russell of Connecticut, Ryan, Sawyer, Scull, Seymour, Sherman, Sowden, Steele, Stevenson, Stewart of Vermont, Struble, Symes, E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Thomas of Kentucky, Thomas of Illinois, Thomas of Wisconsin, Thompson of Ohio, Turner of Kansas, Vandever, Wade, Warner, Weber, West, White of Indiana, White of New York, Whiting of Massachusetts, Wickham, Wilber, Williams, Yardley, Yost—149.

The following pairs were announced: Randall with Hogg of West Virginia, Heistand of Pennsylvania with Whiting of Michigan, Belmont of New York with Davenport of New York, Perry of South Carolina with Spooner of Rhode Island, Glover of Missouri with Browne of Indiana, Granger of Connecticut with Woodburn of Nevada.

The announcement that the bill had passed by a vote of ayes, 162; nays, 149, was made to the house at precisely 1:30 p. m. Cheers and shouts by the Democrats echoed throughout the chamber. A dozen members leaped to their feet and waved bandannas and flags. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom smiled, and the women folk in the galleries laughed in unison.

The principal changes in the tariff bill since it was reported to the house from the ways and means committee, as shown in the measure as it passed the house, are: Items taken from the free list: Flax, hackled, known as dressed line; glue, gelatine and all similar preparations; fish glue, or isinglass; licorice juice, bone black, ivory drop black and bone char, all preparations known as essential oils, expressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, alkalies, alkaloids and all combinations of these articles; china, clay or kaolin, plums and prunes, pulp for paper makers' use, hatters' furs, not on the skin; lime, linseed or flaxseed, marble of all kinds, in black, rough or squared; plaster of paris, when ground or calcined; paintings, in oil or water colors, and statuary, not otherwise provided for.

There were added to the free list: Bags of jute for grain; nitrate of silver; alizarine, natural or artificial; olive oil, salad oil, cottonseed oil, whale oil, seal oil and neats foot oil; glass plates or discs, unwrought for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles and eye glasses; German looking glass plates made of blown glass and silvered.

In the free list "hooks for baling or other purposes" were added to "iron and steel cotton ties."

To the dutiable list were added the following articles: Licorice juice, 35 per cent. ad valorem; Paris green, 12½ per cent. ad valorem; iron or steel flat, with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of fencing, 4 1-10 of a cent a pound; new type for printing, 15 per cent. ad valorem; rice flour and rice meal 15 per cent. ad valorem; flax hackled, known as dressed line, $10 per ton; hemp and jute carpeting 6 cents per square yard; floor mats, exclusively of vegetable substance, 20 per cent. ad valorem; all other carpets and carpetings, druggets, bookings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides of wool, flax, cotton or parts of either, or other material, 40 per cent. ad valorem; kaolin, crude, $1 per ton; china clay or wrought kaolin, $2 per ton; marble of all kinds in block, rough or squared, 40 cents per cubic foot.

The following changes were made in the dutiable list: China, porcelain, etc., from 45 to 50 per cent. ad valorem; glazed or enamsled tiles reduced from 50 to 45 per cent. ad valorem; unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 1¾ cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1¾ cents per pound, instead of 1¼ cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, increased from 1¾ to 2 cents per pound; all above that 2¼ cents per pound instead of 1¾, with the provision added that unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, imported in boxes and containing 50 square feet as nearly as sizes will permit, commercially designated as 50 feet of glass, single thick, and weighing not to exceed 55 pounds of glass per box, shall be computed as 50 pounds of glass only; and that said kinds of glass imported in boxes containing as nearly as sizes will permit 50 feet of glass, now known as 50 feet of glass, double thick, and not exceeding 90 pounds in weight, shall be computed as 80 pounds of glass only; but in all other cases the duty shall be computed according to the actual weight of glass; molasses testing not above 56 degs. by the polariscope, decreased from 4 to 2¾ cents per gallon; hard clothing increased from 15 to 20 cents per square foot; when manufactured from tempered steel wire the duty shall be 40 cents instead of 25 cents per square foot, as originally proposed; pipes and smokers' articles, on which a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem was proposed, were stricken from the bill.

The changes made in the internal revenue features of the bill were unimportant.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Democratic members of the senate committee on finance intend to make a demand that the Mills tariff bill be considered in the regular way, section by section and paragraph by paragraph, and they will oppose the proposition of the Republicans to cast it into a pigeon hole in the committee room and give it no consideration. Republican members of the committee say it is probable no effort will be made to report a tariff bill at this session, and that the senate will be asked to authorize the committee to sit during the recess of congress, continue to give hearings to those interested in the various industries, and get a bill ready to be reported when the senate meets in December. If this is done congress can adjourn by the latter part or even the middle of August.

THE SINGLE TAX IDEA.

It Is Said That Over Thirty Congressmen Believe in Henry George's Theory.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Post, in an article referring to the recent conversion of Judge Reid, of Tennessee, to the single tax idea, after quoting that gentleman's avowal that he believes in Henry George's plan for a single tax on land values, and that the Democratic party is tending toward free trade and finally toward the single tax, says: "It is not without interest to watch the growth of the single tax idea. There are said now to be over thirty members in the house of representatives who believe in it, coupled with an income tax. But they keep rather quiet about it at present. Representative Tillman is a great admirer of Henry George. Congressman Smith, the Milwaukee Independent, who will, however, support Cleveland, says that the drift of public sentiment is toward the Georgean idea. Representative Dingley, of Maine, has for a Democratic opponent an ex-printer by the name of Allen, who is a single tax advocate. He was nominated by what is said to be the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held in that district. It numbered over a thousand delegates. There isn't much chance of his winning, but he will make a lively campaign."

CHEERFUL CROP REPORTS.

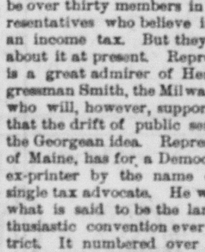
Promising Condition of Wheat and Corn in Many States.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The weather during the week has been favorable for the growing crops in the wheat and corn regions of the northwest. The recent heavy rains, followed by an excess of sunshine, have greatly improved the condition of corn and oats, which are generally reported in excellent condition, but more rain is needed in portions of Michigan for these crops. Reports from Kansas indicate that crops have been considerably damaged by hail. Reports from Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi show that the crop conditions have been improved by the favorable weather during the past week. More rain is needed in North Carolina, although in the latter state the weather was favorable to cotton. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania the wheat, rye and hay harvests have been about completed during the favorable weather of the past week. The weather conditions in these two states have been unusually favorable for staple crops.

DEATH OF AUTHOR E. P. ROE.

He Dies Suddenly at His Home of Neuralgia of the Heart.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 21.—Rev. E. P. Roe, novelist and author of the "Barriers Burned Away," "Opening of a Chestnut Burr" and dozens of other popular works, died suddenly at his home in Cornwall of neuralgia of the heart. He had been in the best of health, and the attack and death were simultaneous.



E. P. ROE.

Mr. Roe was accounted the most popular novelist in America, his stories having had a tremendous sale. He was born in Windsor, N. Y., in 1838, and studied for the ministry. He was made chaplain of the Second New York regiment in 1862, later being appointed chaplain of one of the Fortress Monroe hospitals by President Lincoln.

National Industrial Progress.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The following summary shows the progress of the manufacturing industries of the country, including incorporated companies, buildings, etc., as reported to The New Enterprise, newspaper, of this city, for the week ending Saturday:

Buildings costing over $5,000 each, 197	$6,966,619
Bridges, 23	6,404,000
Churches, 42	1,113,000
Electric light companies and new plants, 6	1,135,000
Gas companies, 3	229,000
Manufacturing companies, 51	12,350,300
Mills, factories, etc., 75	2,155,500
Mining companies, 13	17,060,000
Railroads and extensions, 6	560,000
Water works, 9	1,219,000

John L. Quits the Circus Business.

BOSTON, July 21.—Sullivan, Doris & Gray have dissolved their circus partnership. It is said that the enterprise was not a paying one.

! SPRING OPENING !

New Goods ! -:- New Styles !

Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

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McCORMICK BROS. | McCORMICK BROS
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Undertaking a Specialty.

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors of

Arnica and Oil Liniment for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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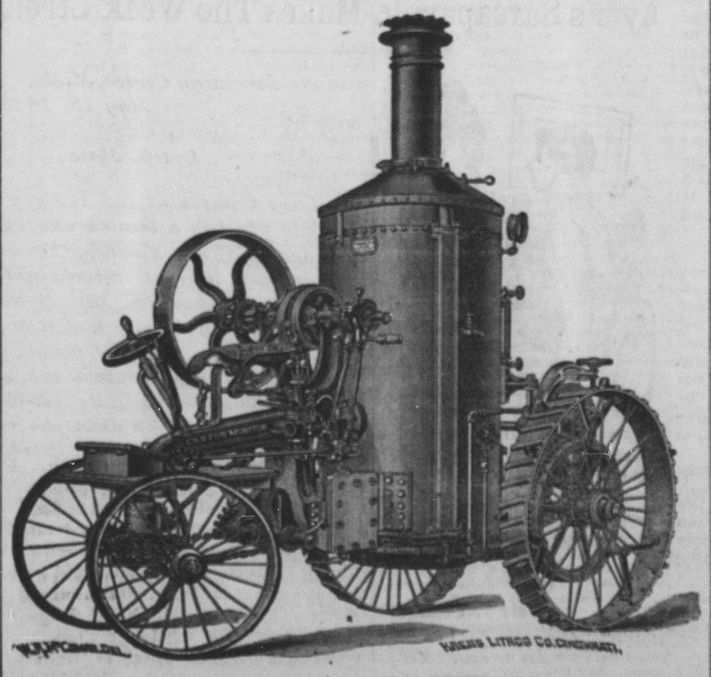

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REBERSBURG, PA.

Calla Lily Roller Flour

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1888.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte	N W	R M Magee,
	S W	V J Bower,
	W W	O L Meek.
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A M Butler,
Millheim Boro		Sam'l Weiser, Jr.,
Centre Hall Boro		J W McCormick,
Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Yankey,
	2d W	Joseph Riley
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith,
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle.
Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown,
do	W P	T F Adams,
do	E P	H L Barnhart,
Burnside twp		Wm Hipple,
College twp		Geo Roan,
Curtin twp		David Brickley.
Ferguson twp	E P	D W Miller,
do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.,
Gregg twp	S P	Wm Hamm,
do	N P	Wm Lose,
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf.
do	W P	Calvin Weaver,
Half Moon twp		J H Griffin,
Harris twp		C C Meyer,
Howard twp		Geo D Johnston,
Huston twp		Wm Irvine
Liberty twp		D W Herring,
Marion twp		John S Hoy,
Miles twp		James J Gramley,
Patton twp		P A Fetters
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley,
do	S P	W W Spangler,
Rush twp	S P	Jno Kennedy,
do	N P	Orrin Vail,
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tulberty,
do	E P	J S Ewing,
Spring twp		Perry Gentzel,
Taylor twp		Wm T Hoover,
Walker twp		A G Kreamer,
Worth twp		Levi Reese,
Union twp		Aaron Fahr.

WILLIAM F. REBER, Secretary. AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman.

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GO WEST. 18,000,000 acres of the Montana Indian Reservation just opened for settlement near Great Falls, Ft Benton, Assiniboine and Glasgow, consisting of rich mineral and coal districts, grazing and farm lands of the very highest quality. The opportunities for making money here are greater than any where else in the United States. This is the time to go and secure your location. For rates, maps, or other information, Address, C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul Minn.

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With her stock, dairy and grain products. 2,000,000 acres fine timber, farming and grazing lands, adjacent to railroad, for sale cheap on easy terms. For maps, prices, rates, etc., address, J. Bookwalter, Land Commissioner, or C. H. Warren, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. Ask for Book H.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS MANITOBA RAILWAY

WOODLAND COAL.

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre Hall roller mill Best fuel for summer. 4t

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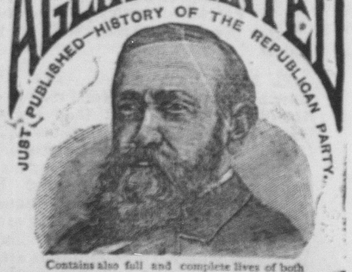

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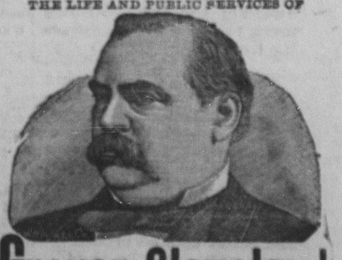

Grover Cleveland

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Civil Service Review.

The President Praises the Commission's Work.

WORKINGS OF THE NEW SYSTEM.

The Fourth Annual Message of President Cleveland Transmitted to Congress. What the Commission Has Done and Is Doing—Steadily Overcoming Opposition.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Cleveland has transmitted his fourth annual message to congress, the leading points of which follow:

I herewith transmit the fourth report of the United States civil service commission, covering the period between the 16th day of January, 1886, and the 1st day of July, 1887.

While this report has especial reference to the operations of the commission during the period above mentioned, it contains with its accompanying appendices much valuable information concerning the inception of civil service reform and its growth and progress which cannot fail to be interesting and instructing to all who desire improvement in administrative methods.

During the time covered by the report 15,852 persons were examined for admission in the classified civil service of the government in all its branches, of whom 10,746 passed the examination and 5,106 failed. Of those who passed the examination 2,977 were applicants for admission to the departmental service at Washington. Twenty-five hundred and forty-seven were examined for admission to the customs service and 5,222 for admission to the postal service. During the same period 547 appointments were made from the eligible lists to the departmental service, 641 to the customs service and 3,254 to the postal service.

In the departmental service there occurred between Jan. 16, 1886, and June 30, 1887, among the employed appointed from the eligible lists under civil service rules, 17 removals, 36 resignations and 5 deaths. This does not include 14 separations in the grade of special pension examiners, 4 by removal, 5 by resignation and 5 by death.

In the classified customs and postal service the number of separations among those who received absolute appointments under civil service rules are given for the period between Jan. 1, 1886, and June 30, 1887. It appears that such separations in the customs service for the time mentioned embrace 21 removals, 5 deaths and 81 resignations, and in the postal service 256 removals, 23 deaths and 469 resignations.

Among other things the scope of the examination prescribed for those who seek to enter the classified service has been better defined and made more practical, the number of names to be certified from the eligible lists to the appointing officers, from which a selection is made, has been reduced from four to three, the maximum limitation of the age of persons seeking entrance to the classified service to 45 years has been changed, and reasonable provisions has been made for the transfer of employes from one department to another in proper cases.

A plan has also been devised providing for the examination of applicants for promotion in the service which, when in full operation, will eliminate all chances of favoritism in the advancement of employes by making promotion a reward of merit and faithful discharge of duty.

The path of civil service reform has not at all times been pleasant or easy. The scope and purpose of the reform have been much misapprehended, and this has not only given rise to strong opposition, but has led to its invocation by its friends to compass objects not in the least related to it.

Thus partisans of the patronage system have naturally condemned it. Those who do not understand its meaning either mistrust it or, when disappointed, because in its present stage it is not applied to every real or imaginary ill, accuse those charged with its enforcement with faithlessness to civil service reform.

With a continuation of the intelligent fidelity which has hitherto characterized the work of the commission; with a continuation and increase of the favor and liberality which have been evinced by the congress in the proper equipment of the commission for its work; with a firm, but conservative and reasonable, support of the reform by its friends, and with the disappearance of opposition, which must inevitably follow its better understanding, the civil service reform law cannot fail ultimately to answer the hopes in which it had its origin.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 23.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Work of the Senators and Congressmen at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The house on Tuesday last nearly finished the internal revenue clauses of the Mills bill. Mr. Mills announced that he would call for a vote on Saturday morning.

The government workmen's eight hour law was passed in the Senate Tuesday.

The house spent the entire session Wednesday discussing amendments to the tariff bill. There were some very warm passages pro and con.

The tariff debate was concluded in the house Thursday.

On Friday the house passed the amended rivers and harbors bill and twenty-four private pension bills. The senate confirmed the nomination of Melville W. Fuller for chief justice of the supreme court.

The time of the house Monday was devoted to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

A long speech by Mr. Dawes in opposition to the fisheries treaty was the chief feature of the senate proceedings Monday. During the morning hour the conference report on the river and harbor bill was agreed to without discussion.

Canalers Terrorize a Village.

ALBION, N. Y., July 24.—The little village of Knowlesville, on the canal in Orleans county, is in a state of terror from the depredations of canalmen. About 400 canalers are held there by the break, and every night bold robberies are committed. Villagers now arm themselves and watch their houses, praying at the same time that the boats may soon get away. In spite of all precautions the robberies continue. Saturday night nearly all the boat colony got drunk and turned the little village upside down. Some nights before a farmer was aroused by half a dozen drunken drivers, his family terrified, and he was compelled to entertain the intruders. Vigilance committees are talked of.

Blaine Due in New York Aug. 1.

CHICAGO, July 21.—According to a dispatch received by C. E. Freiselle, secretary of the Young Men's Blaine club of this city, from J. S. Clarkson, vice chairman of the Republican committee, Mrs. Blaine will sail from England Aug. 1, and reach New York Aug. 7 or 8. The club held a meeting to arrange for the sending of 100 representatives to take part in his reception.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Crimes, Casualties and Important Events in Short Paragraphs.

Boulanger is steadily improving, and will soon be out.

Ex-Senator Mahone will be the Republican candidate for congress from the Fourth Virginia district.

Benjamin McKenzie, another member of the Johnson gang of counterfeiters, has been arrested at Sarnia, Ont.

Three boys, all about 12 years of age, have been arrested at Chicago for picking and tapping tills. They had about matured a plan to rob a bank.

Six lumbermen were swept away by the mad current and drowned in the Bow river, Manitoba.

Senator Gorman says the reason he did not want the national chairmanship is that it would seriously interfere with his business.

It is thought the threatened strike on the Chicago street railways has been averted.

Col. Dan Lamont's house at McGranville, N. Y., has been burglarized, and important papers relating to the Cleveland campaign of 1884 and the Hill campaign of 1885 have been stolen. He has an army of detectives looking for the thieves.

Some drunken men took a keg of beer in a small boat at Louisville, and went for a ride. The boat capsized and three were drowned.

An old lady, named Carr, alighted from one train and was run over by another and fatally injured, at Wyoming, Ont.

The report that Sister Mary Frances Clare Cusack, known as the Nun of Kildare, had renounced Catholicism is pronounced untrue.

Three little girls went to bathe in the Coon river at Des Moines and were drowned.

When a mob broke open the jail at Fayetteville, Ga., to lynch Rube Jones, he made a dash for liberty and escaped.

The body of J. D. Scott, manager of the M. R. Townsend farm, near Little Rock, has been found in the woods near by. He had been missing since Saturday. It is supposed he was murdered.

Gen. Sheridan's physicians say his mental faculties show slight and constant increase in activity, but his physical condition is but little changed.

Dan Lamont denies the story that his house at McGrawville, N. Y., was burglarized.

Burglars got $660 from the safe of the post-office at Norwood, Mass.

The rumored sale of the Mackay cable to Jay Gould is authoritatively denied.

Forest fires are doing great damage in Michigan.

Mrs. P. J. Tully, a handsome brunette of Macon, Ga., aged 22, visiting at Niagara with her husband, unknown to him accepted the invitation of an admirer and went sailing on the river. The boat capsized and she was carried over the horseshoe fall and drowned. The man was rescued.

Seven men were killed by the explosion of a steam pipe on the tug Conway twenty miles from Louisville.

In their daily bulletin Gen. Sheridan's physicians say Sunday was the best day he has had since his illness. He slept, ate and digested well and coughed but little.

The Bijou Opera house, New York, was sold at auction for $350,000.

The special session of the New York legislature passed the Yates county prison plan bill, the Fassett aqueduct bill and adjourned sine die.

Trimble county, Ky., voted a big majority for local option on Saturday.

Mr. Conybeare, an English Home Ruler, was suspended from the house of commons for a month, with Mr. Gladstone's approval, for libeling the speaker in a published letter.

William M. Gibson, collector for Mellon Bro's., real estate agents, of Pittsburg, Pa., has disappeared with $705 belonging to the firm. A letter from him, dated Canada, leads to the opinion that he has gone to Canada. He was treasurer of the Park Avenue Presbyterian church, and had no known bad habits.

Burglars ransacked the railway station at South Framingham, Mass., and carried off almost everything of value.

Joseph Mason, treasurer of a Redding, Cal., mining company, committed suicide by blowing himself into atoms with fifty pounds of giant powder.

A steam pipe on the tugboat Convoy, bound for Pittsburg, exploded twenty-six miles above Louisville, killing seven men.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Money closed at 1½ per cent., the highest rate. The lowest rate was 1 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.87½@4.89; actual rates, 4.87@4.87½ for 60 days and 4.88½@4.88¾ for demand. Governments closed quiet; currency 6s, 119½ bid; 4s, coup., 127¾ bid; 4½s, do., 127¾ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 113@116; Union land grants, 103@105; Union sinking funds, 120@123; Centrals, 113@116.

The stock market was very dull this morning and the fluctuations in prices very slight. Most of the business was done in the first hour. The tone of speculation was very firm, notwithstanding the small transactions, and at midday prices were ⅛ to ¼ per cent. higher than they closed Saturday. Richmond and Terminal, East Tennessee, the Oregons, Reading and Lackawanna were the most active stocks. There was more activity on the Stock Exchange this afternoon. Prices steadily advanced to the close under the lead of St. Paul and New England, which were the features of the afternoon's trading. The highest prices of the day were generally current at the close of business. The strength of the market is attributed to the favorable crop reports and the prospective increase in the earnings of railroads. The closing prices were ¼ to 2¼ per cent. higher than those of Saturday. The greatest advance was in Oregon Navigation. Canada Pacific, C., C., C. and I., Delaware and Hudson, Michigan Central, Manhattan and Northwestern preferred were the next strongest stocks. The sales for the day amounted to 202,000 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, July 23.—FLOUR—Closed steady at about Saturday's prices; winter wheat extra, $2.75@5; Minnesota do., $2.75@5; city mill extra, $4.50@4.60; St. Louis extra, $2.75@5. Southern flour closed dull; common to choice extra, $2.90@5.

WHEAT—Options were dull and weak and closed at ¾@⅞c. lower. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 92½c.; No. 2 do., 92¼c.; No. 2 red winter, 92c.; ungraded red, 87@91c.; No. 2 red winter, Aug., 89⅞c.; do., Sept., 89½c. bid; do., Dec., 92¼c. bid.

CORN—Options were dull and irregular, closing ⅛@¾c. lower. Spot lots closed weak and ⅛@¼c. lower. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 57½c.; ungraded do., 55@56¼c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 54¼c.; do., Sept., 54½c. bid; do., Oct., 54½c. bid.

OATS—Options were dull, but steady, and closed at slightly lower prices. Spot lots closed: White, ½c. lower, and mixed, ½c. higher. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 45½c.; No. 2 do., 40@41c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 31¼c.; do., Sept., 30@30½c.

PORK—Dull; 1-year-old mess, $13.75@14.

LARD—Closed quiet, but firm; cash, $8.64; Sept., $8.67@8.68.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged; state, 14½@21½c.; western, 12½@20c.

CHEESE—Dull and in the buyers' favor; state factory, 8@9¼c.; Ohio flat, 7@8¼c.

EGGS—Steady; state, 18@18½c.; western, 15@17½c.; Canada, 17½@17¾c.

SUGAR—Raw firm at 5⅝c. for 89 test muscovado. Refined firm, but less active; cut loaf and crushed, 8¼c.; cubes and powdered, 8c.; granulated, 7¾c.; mold A, 7¾c.; confectioners' A, 7⅝c.; standard A, 7⅛@7⅜c.; off A, 6¾@7c.; white extra C, 6.81c.; extra C, 6¾c.; C, 6⅝@6.69c.; yellow, 6¼@6⅝c.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Mr. Powderly has received many letters advocating changing the name of the Knights of Labor because of the odium which now attaches to it. In the next Journal of United Labor Mr. Powderly will say: "Those who talk of odium being attached to the Knights of Labor have done their share to heap the odium on the order. The officers of the Nation Trade assembly which desires the change have never done their duty by the assemblies that are attached to it. * * * Change the name and then ask for grace at the hands of organized capital after you have taught the capitalist how to organize. Get a new, high sounding name after you have reached your present knowledge of affairs through the order. Play the ingrate and burn the bridges that carried you to the place where you could see your danger in common with other men."

The Iron Association Dissolved.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.—The conference committee of the Western Iron association met and dissolved the organization. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the conference committee of manufacturers be dissolved, and that all members of the association of manufacturers of iron, steel and nails who have not signed the amalgamated scale be absolved from all pledges, written or otherwise, and are otherwise to act in their individual capacity regarding the starting of their works.

Coleman, Shields & Co., of Niles, O., signed the amalgamated scale and will start their mills at once. It is expected that the Kensington Iron company will shortly sign the scale.

After Many Ballots.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—The Republican conferees of the Twenty-fourth congressional district reassembled in this city after a recess of several weeks. The ballots, making 203 in all, were taken without result, and the conferees recessed for dinner. In the afternoon J. W. Ray, of Green county, was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Ray is about 40 years of age, and is a power in Green county politics.

American Mechanics' Officers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 20.—The American Mechanics' state convention continued balloting for officers. The following officers were elected: State council conductor, S. F. Myers, of New Brighton, Pa.; warden, Timothy Kaye, of Homestead; sentinels, S. W. H. Painter, of Harrisburg, and Joseph E. Morris, of Pittsburg. The next state convention will be held at Harrisburg on the third Tuesday in July, 1889.

Amateur Oarsmen.

SUNBURY, Pa., July 20.—At the business meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, James S. Alvin, of Providence, and C. G. Peterson, of New York, were re-elected as delegates. Harry McMillen, of Philadelphia, was chosen a delegate to fill the position made vacant by the retirement of E. C. Parsons, of Dixon, Ills. The same board of officers, with Henry Whiting Garfield, of Albany, president, and W. Howard Gibson, of Washington, secretary, was selected. The report of the executive committee stated that in the twenty-nine cases brought before the association within the year, nineteen persons involved were rejected, three disqualified and seven reinstated. The next meeting was arranged for the Gilsey house, New York, Oct. 1.

The Rumored General Labor Union.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Prominent labor leaders are reticent concerning the proposed amalgamation between railroad men and other classes of organized labor. Some deny that such is the case. Two members of the Brotherhood of Firemen's executive committee, residing in this city, favor the idea of all railroad men joining hands, but declare that no one organization can answer the purpose of every class, and to amalgamate all labor, without regard to the special needs of each industry, will work vastly more harm than good, and they will vote against such a measure if it shall be proposed at their convention. John W. Hayes, secretary of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, denied that any move that contemplated the organization of all labor is under way in the ranks of the Knights.

Who Is "Coal Oil" Johnny, Any Way?

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The Rev. Marcus Alden Tolman, of Mauch Chunk, writes to The Press to say that "Coal Oil Johnny" is not named McNulty, that he is named Steele, that he was not killed on the railway near Burlington, N. J., and that he is a prosperous farmer and church member out west.

A Swindler Checkmated.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—Special Pension Examiner C. H. Davis, of this district, and Assistant Superintendent O'Mara have arrested Henry Max Goddar, who is wanted by the United States government. Goddar has been working several western cities pretty thoroughly, impersonating a special pension examiner, and charges have been pending against him for months. He will be taken to Columbus, O., to be tried before the United States courts. Goddar is of German birth. He traveled the country as a lightning rod agent.

Among other vocations he adopted that of body snatcher. On Jan. 4, 1876, he undertook to rob the grave of Robert Baker, at Newport, Ky. He was discovered and bears in his back a bullet wound received on that night. Lately he has extended his field of operations to swindling old veterans. He has been in the habit of representing himself as a man of fortune. His work has been principally among the German veterans of the war. He seeks out those who have pension claims, represents to them that he is a special examiner and then persuades them that they are entitled to an increase. This increase he promises to get on the payment of a fee ranging from $10 to $50. Goddar was a resident of Allegheny City several years ago. He was then posing as a physician and sailed under the title of "Dr. Horner."

New Life in an Old Field.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—The oil regions are greatly excited over the revival of the Pit Hole oil field. Pit Hole has for nearly a quarter of a century been considered a "sucked orange," and the oil right of 100,000 acres around the old town would not have brought $100. Now the excitement there is greater than in any other field in the region. In this old abandoned territory Black Bros. have now seven wells that are good for 8,000 barrels a month. Great activity is reported among the lease hunters.

Reading's Tax Rate Fixed.

READING, July 20.—The long deadlock in councils over the tax rate was broken tonight by an agreement upon a seven and one quarter mill rate. This is substantially a victory for the common council. An extra force of clerks will be at once put to work making out the duplicates, and it is hoped that the stress upon the treasury will be relieved in a week or ten days. Payments are about $20,000 behindhand.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

249 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 4th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. HOWEKAMP.

16 Rosetta St., New Haven, Ct., February 10th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

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WANTED.

A good house-keeper in general. Especially a good cook, and to such a party I will pay at least $3 00 per week. For further information call on or address the undersigned. C. K SOBER,
Sober, Pa.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned about the 1st of June at the Old Fort, in Potter township, one steer, white and red spotted, about 1 year old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs.
J. H. ODENKIRK.
3t

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE following property of Peter Ripka at private sale viz: The three-fifth interest in about 17 acres of corn in the ground, the three-fifth interest of about 4 acres of barley in the ground, the three-fifth interest of about 2½ acres of oats in the ground, the full interest of about one acre of potatoes in the ground, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure, and caution any body from meddling with the same.
June 6th, A. D. 1888. GEORGE H. RIPKA.

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The 34th session of 6 Weeks, opens Monday evening, July 30, for the teaching and training of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music. Address, F. C. MOYER,
Musical Director, Freeburg, Pa.
21jun1m

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a milliner shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.
p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

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COLOR BORDERS—6 band 12c, 5 band 15 cents, 4 band 25 cents, 3 band 35 cents, 2 band 45 cents, 1 band 75 cents.

GOLD EMBOSSED BORDERS—5 band 25 cents, 4 band 35 cents, 3 band 45 cents, 2 band 75 cents, 1 band $1.00 to $2.50.

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A very complete list of tourist round trip rates and routes to western points for 1888, has just been issued for free distribution by C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P. M. & Ry. St. Paul, Minn

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CAPAIGN TORCHES,

Dealers are requested to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Razors Scissors, Pocket Knives, Musical Instruments, and Sporting Goods Generally.

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Alleghany St., Bellefonte.

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10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 13, 1888.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m				
"	" Harrisburg	3 30 a m				
"	" Montandon	5 36 a m				
"	" Williamsport	7 10 a m				
"	" Jersey Shore	7 35 a m				
"	" Lock Haven	7 58 a m				
"	" Renovo	8 55 a m				
	arr at Erie	3 58 p m				
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m				
"	" Harrisburg	8 10 a m				
"	" Montandon	10 12 a m				
"	" Williamsport	11 10 a m				
"	arr at Lock Haven	12 10 p m				
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m				
"	" Harrisburg	11 25a m				
"	" Montandon	1 14 a m				
"	arr at Williamsport	2 15 p m				
"	" Lock Haven	2 30 p m				
"	" Renovo	4 30 p m				
"	" Kane	8 35 p m				
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m				
"	" Harrisburg	3 45 p m				
"	" Montandon	5 56 p m				
"	" Williamsport	7 10 p m				
"	" Lock Haven	8 02 p m				
"	arr at Renovo	9 00 p m				
	(Sunday Train.					
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m				
"	" Harrisburg	7 40 a m				
"	" Montandon	9 37 a m				
"	" Williamsport	10 40 a m				
"	" Lock Haven	11 34 a m				
"	arrives Renovo	12 30 pm				

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m				
"	" Jersey Shore	7 35 a m				
"	" Williamsport	8 15 a m				
"	" Montandon	9 17 a m				
"	arr at Harrisburg	11 30 a m				
"	" Philadelphia	3 15 p m				
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25 a|m				
"	" Renovo	10 20 a m				
"	" Lock Haven	11 15 a m				
"	" Williamsport	12 20 p m				
"	" Montandon	1 22 p m.				
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 13 p m				
"	" Philadelphia	6 50 p m				
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 05 p m				
"	" Lock Haven	5 05 p m				
"	" Williamsport	6 20 p m				
"	" Montandon	7 23 p m				
"	arrives at Harrisburg	9 30 p m				
"	" Philadelphia	4 25 a m				

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45 p m				
"	" Renovo	11 00 p m				
"	" Lock Haven	11 58 p m				
"	" Williamsport	1 25 a m				
"	" Montandon	2 27 a m				
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 30 a m				
"	" Philadelphia	8 25 a m				

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2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08		
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53		
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43		
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08		
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55		
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45		
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35		
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27		
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20		
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13		
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05		
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00		
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55		
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50		
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40		
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34		
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30		

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A TERRIBLE STORM.

FOURTEEN PERSONS DROWNED AT TRIADELPHIA.—HALF THE TOWN WASHED AWAY.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 20.—Later and authentic details from Triadelphia show the destruction there was more appaling than anywhere else. Fifteen families are homeless and saved nothing but what they had on. Half this village of 600 inhabitants were swept away, but all but those before-named escaped to the hills. The storm extended 16 miles east of West Alexander, Penna., and the scene all along the way is one of desolation and inconceivable horror. Where the Triadelphia school house, a large building of six rooms, stood, the creek is now a raging flood and not a vestige of even the foundation remains. The whole south half of the town has disappeared as clean as if it never existed. The Wheeling Relief Committee, which recently raised funds for the Bowlesburg sufferers, expending the balance for provisions and sent them to Triadelphia.

Reports are coming from all parts of Ohio county this morning indicating that the storm was more disastrous to life and property in the country than in this city. It cannot be stated at this hour how many lives have been lost. The loss in this city is known to be ten with a number reported missing. Caldwell's run, which passes through the Eighth Ward of this city, was the scene of the greatest havoc.

Three houses were swept away, and all the inmates were drowned. They were Mrs. Barbara Stenzel and son, Herman Stenzel, Alice and Annie Wingert, of Miltonsburg, Ohio, nieces of Mrs. Stenzel; John Homan and Mrs. Thomas Hawley and four children. Her husband was in the yard and was swept a hundred yards down the stream, but managed to reach land in safety. Only two bodies have been recovered, Alice Wingert and Mrs. Stenzel.

Great damage reported at Elm Grove and Triadelphia. Drowned at these points were: Mrs Jane Fay and two daughters, William Gaston and wife, Caull Bell and two young men named Bowman. Mrs. Johnson, a widow, aged 60 years, residing at Clinton, this county, died from fright.

The greatest loss of life was along Wheeling creek and at Triadelphia. A search this morning resulted in the discovery of a number of bodies near the latter place. Most of them were found among the drift which collected at Elm Grove. The body of William Gaston, aged 60 a prominent and wealthy citizen was found at Elm Grove. His wife's remains were found two miles below Elm Grove, hanging on a barbed-wire fence. Charles Caulbell, of the *Wheeling News Letter*, aged 50 years, was found among the driftwood. Mrs. Jane Fay and her two grown-up daughters, Alice and Mary, were discovered a short distance below Triadelphia, and the bodies of two brothers, named Gorman, were found in a meadow, where they had been hurled by the furious waters.

A later despatch says 25 persons are known to be drowned. Among the number was the Sheriff of Marshall county. The cemeteries were washed out and the coffins with bodies floated down the river.

The revised list of the persons who perished is as follows:

Herman Stenzel, milkman, drowned in his house on Caldwell run; Mrs. Barbara Stenzel, widowed mother of Herman; Annie Wingard, a niece of Mrs. Stenzel, visiting her, lived at Miltonsburg, Ohio, aged 10; Alice Wingard, a sister of Annie, an inmate of the Stenzel household, employed as a domestic aged 21; Mrs. Thomas Hawley and her four children, one boy and three girls, drowned in their house on Caldwell's run; John Hohman, drowned while attempting to rescue the Stenzel family with a raft; Mrs. Jane Flay and her daughters Alice and Belle, single, aged respectively 25 and 31, drowned at Triadelphia; William Gaston, of Point Mills, body recovered at Elm Grove.

There was a report that the family of a man named Johnson, near Clinton, had lost their lives, but this could not be authenticated.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company's loss will reach $350,000, at a low estimate. The county's loss in roads and bridges and school-houses will be at least $60,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Mr. Wentworth and wife, of Newtonville, Massachusetts, went boating on Lake Sunapee, on the afternoon of the 13th. On the 14th the boat was found washed ashore full of water. On the 16th a parasol belonging to the lady was washed ashore.

—A despatch from Clarendon, Texas, says that in consequence of a washout on the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad a passenger train was precipitated through a bridge on the morning of the 15th. Engineer Smith and Fireman Wilson were killed, and a number of passengers were badly shaken up. An express train was wrecked near Winnemucca, Nevada, on the morning of the 15th, by a broken rail. The fruit, baggage and United States Fish Commissioners' cars were badly wrecked. No passengers were hurt.

—The Chicago police on the 17th found in a small frame house in the vicinity of Ashland avenue and Thirty-third street 12 dynamite bombs, a revolver and knife. The owner of the articles, said to be an old-time Anarchist, was arrested. It is said there was a plot of long standing, which was about to be put into execution, to kill Judge Gary, Judge Grinnell and Inspector Bonfield and others prominent in the persecution of the Anarchists. Bowles, one of the men under arrest in Chicago for complicity in the alleged dynamite plot against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, on the 17th showed the officers where a dynamite cartridge was hidden in Galesburg. It was of the Hercules kind, and had caps at both ends. George Clark, one of the leading Brotherhood engineers was taken into custody on a State warrant. He asserted his innocence. Last week a train on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad was derailed at Gibson, Missouri, by an obstruction placed on the track. A watchman claims that while the cars were being placed on the track, he saw a man light a fuse and then disappear. Hastening to the spot, the watchman found the fuse was attached to a can which contained half a pound of powder. The fuse was extinguished in time to prevent an explosion. The man who lighted the fuse is known and will be arrested.

—Mollie Dealy, a servant girl in Prairietown, Indiana, committed suicide with morphine on the evening of the 15th because a young man to whom she was engaged to be married failed to pay her a visit.

—An express train and a freight train collided on the morning of the 17th, at Shade's Creek, 10 miles south of Birmingham, Alabama. Both engines, the baggage car and smoker of the express, and eight or ten freight cars were demolished. George Nicholls and George Thomas, employes of the passenger train, and William Cunningham, of the freight train, were killed, and several other train men and passengers were injured.

—Burglars entered the house of Wilson Houghton, in Tilbury Centre, Ontario, on the evening of the 16th, stole $500, and then shot and fatally wounded Mr. Houghton.

—The Government receipts from internal revenue on the 17th, were $264,267, and from customs, $758.519.

—The Commissioner of Agriculture has informed the Secretary of the Treasury that the disease existing among cattle in Grey county, Ontario, is not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, as was supposed, but is a disease called authrox, due to a microbe found in swampy or overflooded lands, and is not in any manner contagious. The order prohibiting the importations of cattle from Grey county has been rescinded. A despatch from Petersburg, Virginia, says the outlook for the corn and peanut crops in the adjoining counties is discouraging. This is due to the recent wet season, followed by dry and cool weather. The oat crop is poor. Cotton is wanting in size. The farmers in Crawford county, Illinois, have resolved not to raise any wheat, barley or rye for the next three years in an effort to exterminate the chinch bug.

—An excursion given by the Gleason Social Club, of Washington, at Collingwood Beach, on the 16th, resulted in a row, during which two men were shot, several badly beaten and a number injured. Marshall Tyler and James Weeks were the men who were shot, and Sandy Henderson was arrested on the charge of doing the shooting.

—A savage bloodhound owned by Nicholas Smith, of East Buffalo, New York, got loose on the evening of the 16th, and attacked two boys, Joseph Sipple and Anthony Smith, lacerating them so badly about the head that it is feared they will die. The dog was shot.

—Mr. Randall continued to improve on the 18th, and was able to receive a number of callers during the day. As the weather in Washington continues cool and he is still very weak, he will probably not be removed from that city for several days.

Fisher Thompson, a theological student in Tuft's College, was arrested in Boston on the 4th inst. for picking pockets. On the evening of the 17th his room was searched, and 250 silk and 200 cotton handkerchiefs, valued at $225, were found therein. As no other stolen articles were found, the thief is set down as a "kleptomaniac." Emil Fass, 22 years old, committed suicide in New York, on the 18th, by shooting himself through the heart. He was about to be tried in Court on a charge brought by a young woman. Joseph Tremper, 25 years of age, was arrested in Cincinnati on the evening of the 17th on suspicion of being one of the Delhi train robbers. Engineer Boyd says he is certain Tremper is the man with whom he had a tussle on the engine.

—Washington Middleton, a notorious desperado, was killed in Jasper, Arkansas, on the 18th, by an officer, while resisting arrest. Middleton was a border scout during the war, and is said to have killed forty men during his career. He was a member of the "Bald Knobbers" and "Uplander" organizations, and "was a bloody outlaw generally, and the people are rejoiced at his taking off."

—The alleged would-be assassins of Judges Grinnell and Gary and Inspector Bonfield, in Chicago, were on the 18th taken into court and placed under $5000 bail each for trial. George Nichell was arrested at Quincy, Illinois, on the 18th, in the act of placing a tie on the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

—The Wickford summer residence of H. B. Aymer, of East Warren, New Jersey, was entered by burglars on the morning of the 19th and ransacked from top to bottom. A large quantity of silver and $15,000 worth of certificates of stock were taken. Three boys were arrested in Cincinnati on the 18th for picking pockets. On the 19th they confessed that they were members of an organized band of thieves, whose ages ranged from 12 to 18 years. Several days ago they made a round and stole the contents of several money drawers. They also arranged a plan to rob the Second National Bank. Ten days ago a stage was robbed by one man on Tongue River road, some distance from Helena, Montana. The robber escaped with the mail sack and two pouches, but got little money. On the evening of the 18th he was captured and taken to Helena. He answers the description of a horse thief for whom a reward is offered.

—Nine men left the camp of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the 17th, to begin their work. In descending the Bow river they were carried over the series of rapids and the boat was capsized. Six of the men were drowned. At Jefferson, Iowa, on the 18th, Grace Enfield, Myrtle Chandler and Carrie Bartlett were drowned while bathing in Coon river. Their ages ranged from 11 to 13 years. Seven drunken men, taking with them a keg of beer, crowded into a little skiff, at Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of the 18th. Soon a cry for help was heard, and four of the men were pulled ashore by rescuers. The other three—William G. Malone, John Pendergrass and Daniel Morrill—were drowned.

—Assistant Superintendent C. B. Smith, of the Adams Express Company, in Jersey City, New Jersey, who has been sick for a long time, made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide on the 19th by taking morphine and jumping from a second-story window. He raves constantly and seems to imagine that the express company connects him with a recent heavy robbery.

—Annie Fox and Elizabeth Hughes, servant girls in New York, on the 19th advertised for positions. Each ran to open the door when the bell rang. They quarrelled, and finally Elizabeth threw Annie down stairs. She received injuries which resulted in her death in a short time.

—Benjamin Berger, a salesman employed by W. C. Foster, the Baltimore agent of the Philadelphia firm of Joel J. Baily & Co., disappeared on July 6th. It was discovered that he was a forger to the amount of several thousand dollars. On the 20th he was arrested in Montreal, where he had registere as H. J. White. He says he will return to Baltimore.

—The steam pipe that supplied the engine from the boilers on the tug boat Convoy exploded on the morning of the 20th, near Westport, Indiana. Seven men of the crew, who were asleep at the time, were killed. The victims were: William Page, William Harrigan, Robert Jones, William Bigley, Charles Luster, George McCann and William Kelley. The boat was built in February last. W. S. Brewer and C. J. Buchanon were drowned in the Platte river at Bellewood, Nebraska, on the 19th, while fishing. Buchanon was to have been married in a few days. Abraham Jones, white, and Elijah Middleton, colored, were killed in Indianapolis, Indiana, by the fall of a derrick. Mary Sullivan was riding up No. 3 Plane of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad at Wilkesbarre, Penna., on the evening of the 19th, and as she was alighting her dress caught on the car and she was drawn under the wheels and killed. While an old building belonging to the Germania Singing Society in Chicago was being pulled down on the 20th, to make room for a more pretentious structure a rear wall collapsed, killing Contractor Charles Winkler and William Doehr, a laborer.

—Sand flies made their appearance in swarms in Chicago on the evening of the 20th, The globes of the electric light would fill up with the flies until the carbon points became useless for the purpose of giving light. They covered the sidewalk in some places ankle deep, and pedestrians were compelled to take to the roadway and use umbrellas for protection from the pests. Taking possession of the hotels the proprietors were forced to turn out the electric lights and close windows and doors. The different theatres were treated in a similar fashion.

—A coal and fast freight train collided on the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, near White Haven, on the 20th. Conductor George Kaiser was killed and five train hands slightly injured. It was reported in Laredo, Texas, on the evening of the 17th that a construction train on the Mexican National Railroad had been wrecked and 15 men killed. Particulars have not been obtained.

—It is now 185 days since the missing ship Farragut, under command of Captain Richard F. Hardwicke, and with a crew of 22 seamen, all of Boston, sailed from Calcutta for New York, with a cargo valued at $120,000. She is given up for lost. Captain Hardwicke was accompanied on the voyage by his wife and daughter, his 16 year-old son, Harry, remaining at home. The schooner Clara, of St. John, New Brunswick, has been wrecked on the Newfoundland coast. Her captain and crew were saved. The excursion steamer Thomas P. Way, the property of the Stephens & Condit Company, was burned to the water's edge, at her dock at Newark, New Jersey, on the 20th. The loss is placed at $40,000, which is covered by insurance.

—St. Clairsville, Ohio, and its vicinity was visited by a heavy rain and wind storm on the evening of the 19th. Grain fields were laid waste, the shocked wheat was swept away and the growing corn is not to be seen. The Bellaire and St. Clairsville, and the St. Clairsville and Northern Railroads are almost entirely washed out. The incoming train on the Baltimore and Ohio was stranded at Echo, and the trainmen and passengers as best they could escaped with their lives, the water, filled with drift, running to the headlight of the engine. Several narrow escapes are reported, and it is feared that a number of lives have been lost.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 16th, the House joint resolution, electing Colonel Harris, of Ohio, General Martin, of Kansas, and General Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, managers of the National Soldiers' Home, to fill vacancies, was agreed to. Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Library, reported a bill, which was passed, appropriating $25,000 for the erection of a monument in Louisville to General George Rogers Clark in recognition of his eminent services to his country in the conquest of the Northwestern Territory during the Revolutionary war. The Fisheries treaty was considered in open session, and Mr. Pugh spoke in favor of its ratification. Mr. Chandler followed in opposition to the treaty. Senate bill for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics under the Eight-hour law was considered. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 17th, the House bill to authorize the condemnation of land sites for public buildings was reported, with amendment, and passed. Mr. Blair offered a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to set apart a place in the Capitol to test David H. Craig's improvements in telegraphy, "with a view to protecting the interests of the American people if found desirable." He said the object was that the Government might secure the invention and prevent its passing into the hands of private perties. Mr. Plumb objecting, the resolution went over. The Sundry Civil bill was reported. The Senate receded from its subsidy amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill, and the bill goes to the President. The bill to place John C. Fremont on the retired list of the Army as Major General was passed—29 to 21. The bill for the adjustment of the accounts of Government working men under the Eight Hour law was passed—yeas, 25; nays, 22. The bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State was taken up, and the Senate then adjourned, leaving it the unfinished business.

In the United States Senate on the 18th, a message was received from the President vetoing the bill to increase the pension of John F. Ballier, on the ground that the beneficiary is now receiving the maximum pension allowed for total disability to soldiers of his rank, and that, as the bill limits the increase to the rate fix by law, it would accomplish nothing for his benefit. Bills to reduce the postage on fourth-class mail matter; to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph; to improve and encourage the cultivation and manufacture of flax and hemp, and in relation to harbors and water-ways were reported and placed on the calendar. The bill for the admission of the State of Washington, to be composed of the present Territory of Washington and part of Idaho, was considered. Mr. Cullom offered a substitute, confining the area of the new State to that of the present Territory of Washington. Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 19th, the following bills were passed: Senate bill amending the act relating to postal crimes, declaring non-mailable all matter on any part of which, exterior or interior, indecent, lewd, defamatory or threatening delineations, epithets or language is written or printed; House bill supplementary to the Pacific Railroad; acts, with amendments. Mr. Chandler modified his resolution offered on June 12th, directing an inquiry into the election of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana. The resolution was laid on the table, and, on motion of Mr. Blackburn, the credentials of Mr. Gibson were taken from the table and placed on file. Senate bill appropriating $35,000 for a public building at Smyrna, Delaware, was reported and placed on the calendar. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 20th, House bills making Decoration day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, and appropriationg $55,000 for a public building at Brownsville, Texas, were passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. The Senate then went into executive session. When the doors were reopened, Mr. Chandler offered a resolution, which was laid over, declaring that the recent appointment by the President, without consent of the Senate, of Messrs. Angell and Putnam as special plenipotentiaries to negotiate the proposed Fisheries treaty with Great Britain, was unwarranted by the Constitution. The bill for the erection of a public building in Chicago was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Dolph called up the bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States, and spoke in support of it. After remarks by Messrs. Morgan and Mitchell, pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 16th, the Tariff bill was resumed, and, after debate, Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, moved to strike wool from the free list. The motion was defeated, the vote on a count of tellers being 102 for and 120 against. On motion of Mr. Mills an amendment was adopted striking out the clause imposing a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on carpets and carpeting and inserting a clause imposing a duty of 6 cents per square yard on hemp and jute carpetings; 20 per cent. ad valorem on floor matting and floor mats exclusively of vegetable substances, and 40 per cent. ad valorem on all other carpets and carpetings, druggets, backings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides of wool, flax, cotton, or parts of either or other material. On motion of the same gentleman the date on which the free wool clause shall go into effect was fixed on October 1st, 1888, and the date for the taking effect of the woolen schedule on January 1st, 1889. This disposed of the woolen schedule. Committee amendments offered by Mr. Mills was adopted, amending the card cloth paragraph so as to increase the duty from 15 to 20 cents per square foot, and in the case of cut cloth made of tempered steel wire from 25 to 40 cent per square foot; striking out the India rubber fabric paragraph; fixing the duty on kaolin at $1 per ton for crude and $2 for China clay or wrought kaolin, and placing the duty on rough marble in blocks and squares at 40 cents per cubic foot. This completed the essentially tariff features of the bill, and the administrative portion of the measure was taken up. Various amendments were offered and rejected, but one offered by Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, was adopted excluding from the provisions of the section which provides that ad valorem duties shall include the value of cartons, cases, boxes, etc., in which merchandise is imported, such boxes, sacks or coverings as are the usual and necessary coverings for machinery. The internal revenue section being reached, October 1st, 1888, was fixed as the date on which the repeal of taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff shall go into effect. An amendment offered by Mr. Johnston, of North Carolina, repealing the tax on whiskey, was lost—yeas, 27; nays, 135, and when the vote was announced, he created much laughter by inquiring, in an astonished tone of voice, "What has become of the Republican party?" Pending further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 18th, the Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Primuline was stricken from the free list. An amendment was adopted placing on the free list all iron and steel hoops not thinner than No. 20 wire guage. The existing rates of duty were restored on cement and on whiting and Paris white. The duty on Paris green was fixed at 12½ per cent. ad valorem. The duty on china, porcelain, earthen, stone or crockery ware was increased from 45 to 50 per cent. ad valorem. Amendments offered by Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, were agreed to, making the duty on green and colored glass bottles one cent instead of three-fourths of a cent per pound; striking out the flint and glass bottle paragraph, and increasing the rates on cylinder, crown and common window glass. Mr. Mills moved to strike out, the clause fixing the duty on imported tobacco at 35 cents per pound, thus restoring the present rate. Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin, after speaking five minutes on the motion, desired a futher five minutes. This Mr. Mills refused, and, on his motion, the Committe rose for the purpose of limiting debate. Mr. Mills then moved that all debate on the pending paragraph be limited to one minute, but the Republicans refused to vote, leaving the House without a quorum. After some further filibustering a motion to adjourn was agreed to.

In the House on the 19th, the Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the condemnation of land for sites for public buildings were concurred in. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, and Mr. Mill's amendment restoring the present rate of duty on imported tobacco was agreed to. The present rate of duty was also restored on pipes, pipe bowls and all smokers' articles not otherwise provided for. After an animated political discussion the committee rose and reported the Tariff bill to the House, with a favorable recommendation. Its further consideration was then postponed until the 21st. Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, called up the Allentown Public Building bill, with the President's veto message, but the House refused to pass the bill over the veto, the yeas being 141, the nays 84—less than two-thirds in the affirmative. An evening session was held for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the House, on the 20th, a Senate bill coming over from the evening of the 19th appropriating $250,000 to aid State homes for disabled volunteers was passed. A conference report on the River and Harbor bill was submitted. Mr. Weaver demanded the yeas and nays upon agreeing to it, but the demand was refused. The report was then agreed to, 154 to 44. Bills were passed for the retirement of Generals William F. (Baldy) and A. J. Smith, with the rank of Colonel, and General W. W. Averill, with the rank of Captain. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned.

Blessings of Deafness.

At a review and sham fight some time after, I met a friend, and naturally told him of my recent affliction.

"Well," he said, "I should think being deaf was rather an advantage on a day of this sort."

But, although he spoke in jest, there really are advantages and disadvantages in being deaf in one ear. The disadvantages are probably most disagreeably felt at table, when you have to turn a deaf ear to the one you specially desire to be agreeable to. If this happens to be a lady, who has read your last book or admired your last picture, it is doubly disagreeable. There are two ways of getting over this; first you may screw your head round toward her till the chin rests on the shoulder, but this looks awkward: or you may turn the back of your head towards her, when singular to say, you can hear all she says, but this would look doubly awkward, not to say ridiculous. Another disadvantage at table comes from the inability a semi deaf person has of locating sounds. Some one has said a good thing, or some one from some part of the table has addressed you, but for the life of you you, cannot tell which way to look in replying. There is this same disadvantage in the street. You hear a carriage coming rapidly along, and you want to get out of the way quickly, but you must look both ways before you start; your one ear will not tell you its direction.

The advantages, however, are not to be despised. Not more than half that is said in this world is worth listening to. That is consolatory. You can turn a deaf ear to all lingual disagreeableness. Even when induced to go to a lecture which turns out a delusion, you can lean your hearing side on your hand, and, while pretending to listen attentively, be alone in your own world thinking your own thoughts. But perhaps the chief advantage is this: Wherever you are at night you can obtain refreshing sleep. Dogs may bark, doors may bang, cocks may crow, hooters howl, and railway engine drivers whistle out the whites of their own eyes, but they cannot annoy you. You are lying on your side, deaf ear uppermost, in dreamless, wholesome slumber.

But again the half-deaf individual has reason for thankfulness in remembering that, as a rule, the same causes that rendered him deaf in one ear might have deprived him of the use of both.

A. Pringle claims to have discovered six new substances in some lower siluarian rocks in Selkirk. Five are said to be metals, and the other is a substance resembling selenium, and which he calls hespersium. One metal is like iron, but does not give the rhodanate reaction, nor that with tannin; another resembles lead, is quite fusible and volatile, and forms yellow and green salts; another is black, and he names it erebodium; the fourth is a light gray power; and the last is dark in color. For three of these element the author assigns the equivalent s5.94 43.6 and 73.

Going Over to the Enemy; or, His Just Deserts.

Leslie Warren left Margaret Wentworth that evening in a very troubled state of mind. He had been a playmate of her childhood and afterward, had become engaged to her, and every one said it would prove an excellent match, but he was beginning to question himself if he really loved as he should.

He was walking home in a very thoughtful mood when a cry startled him from his reverie. Looking up he saw that an old man had fallen down on the slippery road, and that a young lady, evidently his daughter, was doing her best to raise him up. Leslie hastened to their assistance and had the pleasure of being thanked by the most beautiful pair of eyes that he had ever seen.

He found out that their name was Dudley and that they were very poor, and that they were trying to carry on a lawsuit without any money.

Leslie Warren, under the spell of Annice Dudley's eyes, readily consented to carry on the warfare through the courts himself, and he was surprised to know that Margaret Wentworth was the defendant.

"There are some people, Dudley by name," said Margaret the next time Leslie called on her, "who are going to bring suit against me. I have had no official notice. I don't know whom they have as lawyer, but forewarned is forearmed, you know."

Warren smiled, a ghastly sort of smile, but his soul did not smile at all. Never had he found it so hard to speak. Not even his first maiden speech had so choked him as these few words:

"Margaret, I—I have an explanation to make!"

"By a rather odd circumstance, I have become acquainted with these Dudleys. Before I knew their opponent, I pledged myself on their side in a coming lawsuit. I give you my word that I never dreamed it was against you. I did not know it concerned any one here."

"But when you knew," Margaret said, with a gasp, "of course you explained?"

"I could not. They are poor and friendless. I was their only hope. I think you can compromise. There are a poor old man and a young girl."

"Oh," with cold significance, "there is a young girl. So you have gone over to the enemy?"

"If you choose to call it so. I promised the poor child"——

"That you would fight her battle, as you promised a few weeks ago to do for me. Don't you think, Mr. Leslie Warren, that you have too many unprotected females on your hands?"

"A lawyer," he faltered, 'can have more than one client, you know; only in this case they happened to conflict."

"It will be rather awkward, however, for you to fight your affianced wife; so to avoid that complication we had better put things back to where they were a few weeks ago."

She was slipping off the diamond solitaire as she spoke, and one tear, as bright as the diamond, dropped upon it. How she hated herself for showing her agonoy in that way.

Warren felt like a coward and a knave. He tried to say something tender, to expostulate, but there was a false ring in his words.

"You are proud and unreasonable, Margaret," he said; "you know why I took the case."

"No, I do not know, but I can guess, and I own I am a proud woman—too proud to put out a finger to keep a heart not mine."

"Well, if you will have it so," he murmured, feeling that some strength and goodness and purity of purpose had gone out of his life forever.

The law-case did not last long, after all. Perhaps Margaret had lost heart in the matter, for there was a compromise offered by the astute lawyer she had engaged. The Dudleys accepted two hundred thousand dollars, and she had still left more than she could spend. Warren felt a sort of stab to the heart, as he saw her her proud, pale face on the last day. He had won, but she cared little for that. She was looking at the fresh, eager face so near him. She had seen him talking to Annice Dudley a few minutes before, and had recognized the love-light in his eyes that had never shone for her. And yet how false he was.

"I read the story aright," she said to herself, as she turned away. "Let me turn over a new page and have done with it for ever."

It was Summer now, and the glow and glory of the season were at their best. Bluebirds were jubilant over the golden day, and the sides of the road were flushed pink with wild roses.

"How can we repay you?" Annice was saying, as they walked away. "Of course grandpapa is able now, but money cannot pay your kindness."

"There is only one way to discharge this debt," Warren said; "It is a large price to ask, but"——

Annice felt that premonition which warns the most unsophisticated of the impending proposal, and there was a sort of alarm in her eyes.

"Shy little darling!" thought Warren, approvingly; "how sweet to be first in that innocent young heart! You will be generous!" he said to Annice. "You will give me what I ask—all that I care for now in the world, all that will make life worth living—you will give me yourself!"

Annice flushed like a crimson rose.

"Oh, I am sorry," she faltered; "I never thought of you in that light, and I—I have been engaged to Philip Dudley, my cousin, for a year."

Leslie Warren felt that the measure he had meted to another was meted to him again. There was a poetic justice in the affair; but judicial as his mind was he did not recognize it at the moment.

The remains of no less than fifty-nine flowering plants found in mummy wrappings have been identified. The flowers even yet show their delicate coloring, the violet of the larkspur and the scarlet of the poppy still remaining, as well as the green of some leaves,

Hot bearings in danger of melting babbit, burning out oils and firing the mill should be covered with salt.

With Thee.

If I could know that after all
These heavy bonds have ceased to thrall,
We, whom in life the fates divide,
Should sweetly slumber side by side—
That one green spray would drop its dew
Softly alike above us two.
All would be well, for I should be
At last, dear loving heart, with thee?

How sweet to know this dust of ours,
Mingling, will feed the self-same flowers—
The scent of leaves, the song-bird's tone,
At once across our rest be blown—
One breadth of sun, one sheet of rain
Make green the earth above us twain!
Ah, sweet and strange, for I should be,
At last, dear tender heart, with thee!

But half the earth may intervene
Thy place of rest and mine between—
And leagues of land and wastes of waves
May stretch and toss between our graves,
Thy bed with summer light be warm,
While snow-drifts heap in wind and storm,
My pillow, whose one thorn will be
Beloved, that I am not with thee!

But if there be a blissful sphere
Where homesick souls, divided here,
And wandering wide in useless quest,
Shall find their long-for heaven of rest,
If in that higher, happier birth
We meet the joy we missed on earth,
All will be well, for I shall be,
At last, dear loving heart, with thee!

AFTER MANY DAYS.

"Yes, she's the most decided beauty and the greatest sensation we've had for many a season," said Frank Driscol to his friend, edging their way thought a crowded portion of the brilliant rooms; "but her heart, if she has one, is apparently made of flint. If you fail to make an impression on it, Louis, I shall begin to think her something more or less than woman. I remember what havoc you used to play with the hearts of the prettiest girls, and I suppose you haven't forgotten your old tricks—eh?"

Louis Richmond laughed—his low, careless laugh that suited the indolent beauty of his dark face and soft dusky Southern eyes.

"I can hardly hope to succeed where Frank Driscol has failed," he retorted lightly. "And as to my 'old tricks,' as you call them, it is a long time since I have seen a woman worth—"

"Sh! hare we are, at last," broke in Mr. Driscoll's low-modulated tones, for the way had suddenly opened before them. And then, immediately:

"Miss Fane, my old friend, Mr. Richmond."

Louis Richmond raised his eyes—still with that laugh, careless and half cynical, in their velvety depths, to the face of the girl before him—the beauty of the season, as everybody called her.

Was it the flash of her starry blue eyes, the glitter of her burnished hair, or the enchantment of her smile, that dazzled him and held him speechless for a second, as if under the spell of a sorceress? For the dark eyes, riveted upon that peerless loveliness as though they beheld a vision, had lost their laughing mockery and every vestige of color had drifted out of the handsome olive face.

"Humph! surrendered at sight—hit hard, too, by all that's beautiful," muttered Frank Driscoll, somewhat astonished, as he turned away with a laughing "I told you so" glance at his companion, and left him to his fate. So he did not catch that one startled, irrepressible word that fell from Louis' lips.

"Cecil!"

It was a low, breathless cry, scarcely more than a dazed whisper; yet the sound of it reached Miss Fane, and she glanced at him smilingly, with an air of polite interest.

"You spoke, I think, Mr. Richmond?" she said questioningly, in a cool, sweet voice, and with a smiling glance at the chatterers all about them, as a sufficient apology for her failure to catch his words.

He drew himself up with unconscious hauteur, and a hot, swift flush shot instantly across his tense white features.

Whatever vision he fancied he had seen—for whomever he had taken this cool, fair beauty with glittering golden hair—this queen of fashion in her sweeping satin train and glimmering jewels—there certainly was not the faintest sign of recognition on her part.

Her beautiful blue eyes were looking straight into his own, and there was a slight, half-interested smile on the perfect lips, and both look and smile were just such as the belle of the season might bestow upon any stranger—nothing more or less.

"I believe I asked for the honor of a place on your card—if you chance to have one left, he replied unhesitatingly, bending his head low over the dainty bit of parchment she offered him.

And when he again looked up, having scribbled his name in the two unclaimed places thereon, he was thoroughly himself again—handsome, nonchalant, with that indolent touch of cynicism in look and manner which had deepened just a trifle, now that he had met the beautiful Miss Fane.

But how many times his eyes wandered covertly to that graceful dazzling figure, as she floated past him in the dance. How his heart thrilled and throbbed like some mad thing as he held that same perfect figure in his arms when his own number came, and he looked down with a strange light in his dusky eyes—a mingling of passionate yearning and contemptuous bitterness—upon the proud, lovely face leaning so near his breast.

For, looking over and beyond that drooping golden head, as they floated through the waltz together, and the slow, dreamy, exquisite strains of the music throbbed and surged about them, a picture rose before his memory—a picture of that self-same perfect face and willowy form, but in how different a setting.

He saw a slender, graceful girl poised fearlessly upon a rugged western cliff, her cheap calico gown fluttering in the wind, and a cloud of golden hair unbound and floating about her shoulders at its own sweet will, while at her feet the coarse, wide-brimmed straw hat lay unheeded.

He seemed to see these same beautiful blue eyes, only then they looked with innocent, girlish love-light into his; he saw, too, these same exquisite rose-red lips, but then they were smiling tenderly and trustingly upon him always, and once—how wildly his heart beat now at the very thought!—he had left upon them, unreproved, a lingering, impassioned lover's kiss.

"Are there two such faces in this world?" Louis asked himself, as the waltz-music rose and fell in wailing strains, seeming to mock his senses with its dreamy measures. "Are there two such faces, or is this she, herself? I could almost swear that it is, and yet—pshaw! why should I care? Did she prove any truer, sweeter, purer than the rest? No! and yet—Heavens! after all these years the sight of a face like hers has power to madden me."

He did not linger near her when the waltz was over, but strolled out into the cool night air to still the fever in his veins.

He was pacing up and down the flagged walk, thinking and smoking, when Frank Driscoll's cheery tones broke in upon his solitude.

"Hello! Richmond, is it you?" he exclaimed in mock surprise as he ran against him. "I wish now I had laid a wager with you," he went on triumphantly, "for you went down before her at the first glance, just as I predicted. Isn't she a peerless creature?"

"Who is she, Frank?" questioned Louis, ignoring his personal allusions. "Have you known her long?—do you happen to know anything of her history?—where she is from?"

"Hold on, and I'll answer some of your questions if you'll give me a fair chance," laughed Driscoll, holding up his hand protestingly. "Upon my honor, you're the worst case we've had yet. Well, to begin, she is Miss Cecil Fane"- Louis started at the name—"the undisputed belle and beauty of the season. Some few years ago she was adopted by her grandfather—a wealthy old man—and sent to boarding-school, and this winter she made her first appearance in society here, having just finished an extensive European tour. That's all I can tell you of her, except, come to think of it her name was Halbert—Cecil Halbert. She took her grandfather's name when he adopted her."

"Ah!"

Again Louis started, and this time a strange, half-sneering bitterness swept over his handsome features, and his lips closed tightly in a hard stern line. But in the starlight Frank never noticed the effect of his little chapter of biography.

Presently they went back together, and after a time Richmond found an opportunity to speak to Miss Fane alone.

For a moment his dark, Southern eyes dwelt upon the fair, proud face, as he stood beside her, with a look that was hard to read; then:

"I have just heard a bit of your interesting story, Miss Fane," he said. "Permit me to congratulate you upon your good fortune. I learned also"—in a low, firm tone, as he bent a little nearer—"that you are Cecil Halbert, as I was sure you must be. I knew I could not be mistaken. Why did you refuse to recognize me?"

"Pardon, sir!"—with an added *hauteur* in her bearing, and a touch of frostiness in her cool tones, "I am Cecil Fane, and I made your acquaintance an hour or so ago, I believe Mr. Richmond. Why should I have recognized you, save as I would any other gentleman introduced to me this evening? I am at a loss to know."

"Cecil!"

"Miss Fane," she corrected, icily. "Please have the goodness to remember that your acquaintance with me dates from this evening, if at all."

He bowed—with a haughtiness equal to her own.

"As you please," he retorted coldly. "I only wished to assure you that in Miss Fane I recognized the little Western mountain-girl, Cecil Halbert—that is all."

And, returning the scornful flash of her blue eyes with a quiet, half-contemptuous smile, he was gone—nor did he return to claim his other dance.

"Come, Louis, out with it!—for I confess I am dying to know—what is the secret of this perpetual warfare between you and the beauty, Miss Fane? You've seemed to hate each other from the very first. Now, what is it? I looked for an interesting flirtation, at the very least."

And Frank Driscoll threw himself back in his seat, and confidently prepared to listen to a story.

Louis smoked away for a minute or two in silence; then, knocking the ashes from his cigar, glanced up, with a sort of dogged-recklessness upon his fine dark face.

"Well, you can have the story, such as it is, and in a few words, too. Guess no one will overhear us in this deserted nook. You remember I went out West years ago—only four, by the way, yet it seems a life-time, looking back upon it. Well, I met and loved a little girl out there, and her name was Cecil Halbert.

"Ah! you are surprised! She was an innocent, trustful little thing—or seemed so"—bitterly—"and I loved her because I thought her so pure and child-like—so different from most women I had known.

"I was sure my love was returned, but I had never spoken of it, when I was suddenly called home by the illness and death of my sister—you remember? My sister Clara telegraphed me to come without a moment's delay, and I obeyed—not waiting to say good-bye even to my little Cecil.

"But I meant to return at once, and ask the little mountain-girl what I would not have asked of any city belle of my acquaintance—I meant to ask—nay, to implore her to be my wife.

"With a heart filled with love and hope I was getting ready to return, when—judge of this blow to my confidence in womankind, Frank!—a letter reached me from the girl I loved—the girl I had thought so true and innocent—plainly and heartlessly informing me that she had only been amusing herself at my expense; that she had liked me well enough, but that she had since met one whom she loved, and who was far richer than I, in the bargain. And that if I had ever fancied she cared for me, etc. You know how they all write such things?—even the most unsophisticated of them.

"Well, that ended the matter, then and there. I did not go West again, but I did become the hopeless woman-hater you are trying so vainly to cure. It seems she never married the man whose wealth had caught her fickle little heart, but it is quite certain she never cared much for me. And when I met her here— But, pshaw!—what is the use—"

"Oh, Louis!—Louis!" broke in a sweet, half-tearful voice, as a woman's slender figure, in rustling silk, stepped swiftly through the open window, and, regardless of Frank's presence, went straight up to Richmond and laid her hand upon his shoulder. "Oh, Louis! if I had only known!"

"Cecil!"

It was a strangely hoarse, choking cry of mingled doubt and joy, for he could not believe that it was really Cecil Fane, the belle of the season, who was softly sobbing in his arms.

And Frank — although the lovers took no thought of him—had kindly stepped through the window into the house, and left them there alone.

"I was told that you had gone East to be married—and believed it," she explained, between her happy sobs; "and so I sent that note after you, of course, to save my own pride in the matter. And the man I liked better than you? Why, my dear old grandfather, who came after me just then, and who gave me his name and his wealth. But I never knew—I never really thought until this moment that you loved me, Louis!"

"And I never thought anything else," he laughed, "in spite of your scorn, my haughty little darling."

A BURMESE PALACE.

The Gilded Residence of the Bloody Theebaw in Mandalay, Burmah.

I broke off my Burmese journal just at the moment of our arrival at the gate of the royal palace in Mandalay, which—although its capture by the English has deprived it of the mysterious terrors that once stood like a wall between it and the outer world—still forms both in its glories and its defects a very apt type of Burman itself, formidable and imposing when viewed from a distance, mean and worthless on a closer examination. Seen in the full splendor of a tropical noonday, the barbaric magnificence of the gilded roofs and glittering pinnacles, these painted cornices rich with elaborate carving, these endless colonnades bright with vermillion and gold leaf, and the tall, shining tower of the great seven-roofed pagoda that overshadows the royal throne itself, is undeniably impressive to any one who sees it for the first time. But the same dazzling sunshine which adds so much to the general effect of the famous building throws all its countless blemishes into merciless relief when we come to examine it in detail. Rotting wooden pillars, ill-made plank floors, walls of clumsy brick-work fast moldering into dust, faded gilding and shabby red paint, gaping rifts in the carved wood work, richly ornamented doors hanging loose from rusty and broken hinges start into view at every turn, and the illusive grandeur of "The centre of the Universe" melts away like one of the enchanted cities of fairy legends, which lost their glitter as you approached them, and assumed their real form of a shed, a stable, or a pigsty.

Passing between two splendid Sikh grenadiers (whose dark, handsome faces and stately bearing would have made as fine a study for Meissonier as any of his Algerian Arabs) we enter the gate of the massive teak palisade described in my last letter. Just within it rises a high wall of flat native bricks, doubtless imposing enough to Burmese eyes, though one European cannon could blow it to pieces in five minutes. Beyond this, again, lies a broad, deep moat, the smooth waters of which mirror very picturesquely the clustering palms and tamarinds that bend gracefully over it. Crossing the wooden bridge that spans the moat, we come right upon the palace itself.

In the coolness of early morning, with this fresh breeze from the Shan Mountains stirring the leaves of the spreading trees that stand ranged like sentries on either side, and the rising sun lighting up the golden pinnacles and crimson turrents overhead, this wide court yard through which we pass into the palace makes a goodly show, and certainly bears no traces of the awful renown which descended upon it only a very few years ago from a butchery more hideous than that of Cawnpore. When some twentieth century Gibbon shall write "The Decline and Fall of the Burmese Empire," his vividest language will hardly avail to set forth in colors of fitting horror how 86 men, women and children of royal blood were cruelly murdered on this very spot and then flung into a trench to be "buried with the burial of dogs"—how the ferocious "Mekhaya Prince," eldest and worst of Theebaw's doomed half-brothers, died in horrible tortures by the hands of his own slaves (who had often suffered by his command the torments which they now inflicted upon him), shrieking vainly for the mercy which he had never shown—and how the fierce and haughty "Thohn-saymintha" died as recklessly as he had lived, hurling taunts and curses in the teeth of the savage King and foretelling a speedy and violent death to the "runaway monk," a stinging allusion to Theebaw's original destination. The last words of the genteer Meingtohn breathed forgiveness to his destroyer as he bowed his head beneath the murderous club. The poor Princess, subjected to all the nameless horrors which barbarian cruelty could devise, prayed for death long before it came, while the infant children, tossed from spear-point to spear-point along the ranks of Theebaw's guards, made the whole palace ring with their shrieks of agony, which the King's military band vainly strove to drown with rollicking bursts of merry music. The poor old Regent of Pegu, in whose infirm age tyranny itself could find little to fear, had his mouth and nostril crammed with gunpowder, which was then set on fire. But it is needless to prolong the sickening catalogue of atrocities, the mere thought of which is more than sufficient to quench any lingering spark of compassion for the dethroned exile of Ratnagherri, or for the ferocious Queen whose baneful influence upon his weak and timid mind was the chief cause of the tragedy.

But the retribution, though tardy, has been very complete. The palace in which these evil deeds were done is now held by foreign invaders. Its cruel master is a prisoner far away beyond the sea; and as we approach the gateway in which he sat on that day of terror to view the agonies of his victims, we find it occupied by the ruddy faces and sturdy frames of a group of English soldiers, who salute us with military precision as we pass by. The golden roofs and crimson colonnades echo with the shrill blast of a British bugle call, and the sacred chamber in which Burmese Princes and grandees lately saw the splendor of their embroidered robes flashed back from the thousands of tiny mirrors that stud the gilded walls, are now littered with the battered bullock trunks and well-worn gun cases and torn railway novels and half-empty cigar boxes of Western civilization.

And so we wonder on through paved courts overshadowed by stately palm trees, between long ranks of blood-red pillars, past high walls sparkling like a fairy palace with gaudy Mosaics, beneath crimson cornices and towers all ablaze with gold leaf. But at every turn the romantic effect of all this fantastic Eastern architecture and barbaric magnificence is marred by some ludicrous intrusion of business-like Europe, with its plain, practical ways. A carved door, inlaid with crystal, in a fashion worthy of the "Arabian Nights," bears the name of "Brigadier General Wolseley, C. B. Among the gilded crockets and finials, which shoot up like jets of fire along the overhanging roof of the great council hall, the matter-of-fact inscription "Fire Hose" looks as absurd as when I saw years ago in the dim interior of the Great Pyramid the stone coffins of the Pharaohs pasted over with such legends as "Bass's Bottled Stout" and "Harper Twelvetrees's Beetle Destroying Powder." And beneath the shadow of the great seven-roofed pagoda that overhangs the august "throne room" (into which, in former days, more than one European envoy has crept shoeless and with bowed head through a jeering crowd of Burmese nobles) one may now read in white letters on a black board, "Brigade Headquarters office" and "Field Pay Office."

Amid the forest of carvings that bristle around and above us on every side one figure is everywhere conspicuous, viz.: the sacred peacock, which is the symbol of Burmese royalty, and certainly a very appropriate emblem of the childish conceit which made this petty chief of savages think himself the greatest man upon earth. All the cornices of the gilded roofs that rise story above story along the northern face of the palace are painted a deep bloodred, which, in its weird contrast with the golden splendor above and below them, has a very ghastly effect. Beyond the pillared arcade of the great "hall of audience"—now voiceless and deserted, but formerly blazing with gorgeous dresses and ringing with the voices of heralds proclaiming titles of the King and his nobles—extends a wide court-yard neatly planted with trees, in which stand a row of Burmese cumbrous cannon, probably some of the toys of Theebaw's father, King Mindohn, whose mania for casting or purchasing guns was one of the most curious among his countless whims. And so we come at last to the "Centre of the Universe," as the natives proudly style the tall, slender, seven-storied pagoda which overshadowed in the days of its pride the white throne of Burmese royalty, and still overshadows it now that it has departed forever and its sceptre passed into the hands of the "kullah goung" (beastly foreigner).

Home Life of the Queen of Spain.

The queen of Spain has her own physicians, Dr. Riedel, who came from Austria with her. The Spanish court physicians have never been called in except for form's sake, when the queen or her children have been ill. This has given much rise to jealousy, but Dr. Riedel has quietly held his own, and by degrees has won the friendship of his Spanish colleagues who cannot deny that he has great talent. The regent has two aides-de-camp, one an army and the other a marine officer. These gentlemen are on duty only on certain days, and are changed every three years. In the army and navy it is considered quite a distinction to be the queen's aid-de-camp, as she makes the young officers feel quite at home, so that they really form part of the family during their stay in the palace. The regent has a host of servants, but she has but two maids, one of whom is an Austrian. Besides a head chief de cuisine there are many assistant cooks. But it is said that the royal table is not always well served, and the wines especially are inferior. The late king had not the slightest idea what a good cellar meant. There are many stories afloat telling how badly the poor dying monarch was fed, and how he once said to a foreign embassador who went to see him at the Pardo palace that he would give anything for a good chicken broth. At the royal dinners and banquets one finds everything that money can procure, but somehow or another nothing seems well prepared.

"To Write a Pretty Note."

Ruled paper is never used for notes or correspondence. It is considered inelegant and unfashionable.

Square cards are employed for giving or answering invitations, and the square envelope sealed with wax, of course accompanies them.

Abbreviations are almost entirely avoided in ceremonious notes, as they savor of haste, and are hardly respectful.

With a fortunate few "to write a pretty note" seems to be somewhat of a gift, while others find it a hard task. The latter will be helped by approaching the duty in a business like manner.

First try to arrange your idea and know exactly what meaning you want to convey; then concentrate the mind upon expressing your thoughts intelligably, briefly and gracefully.

FASHION NOTES.

—Broad brimmed Leghorn hats, trimmed with heavy wreaths of white flowers and green leaves, are worn by little girls of 7 years and under.

—Bois de rose is not rosewood color, as one might imagine from a liberal translation of the French words, but a shade of dull, pinkish fawn color.

—Vests of black or colored crepe de chine, or similar light material, are added to silk costumes to give them a less heavy effect for summer wear.

—Large plaids in light gray, blue, buff or brown wool, or figured challi or gay-striped mouseline de laine, are being made up into spring and summer frocks for little girls.

—The Gabrielle dress is also very fashionable, cut bodice and skirt all in one without any definitely marked waist, a few plaits upon the hips and a slight drapery in front.

—Most bodices are now fastened with hooks and eyes, or buttoned invisibly. When buttons are visible, they are merely small molds covered with cloth, or small crocheted balls.

—Bodices are always made with revers, plaited fichus, embroidered trimmings, chemisettes or plastrons. Sashes are much worn of soft tissues, but draped in natural folds, never plain.

—Sleeves always have some sort of ornament on the shoulder—either a small puffing continued into a series of very fine plaits, or else epaulettes of ribbon, braid, pasementerie, etc. This is borrowed from the First Empire fashion, but in a much modified style.

—A new style of scarf drapery, called the "Marguerite," is very suitable for lace nets or bordered materials. In front the edge of the straight breadth of goods is fastened into the belt in a wide boxplait, and the drapery falls perfectly straight to the foot of the skirt, and the scarf ends are draped at each side in a careless manner.

—The tournure which threatened to expand into all the extravagance of the detestable crinoline has now almost entirely disappeared, what remains of it being far too discreet to obtrude itself upon public notice, and merely acting as an invisible support to skirts and draperies which might otherwise appear too soft and limp.

—Since the times when "purple and fine linen" were the acme of elegance in apparel, linen has retained a place as the pleasantest of all materials for summer wear, notwithstanding the countless array of diaphanous and airy fabrics in cotton, woolen and silk.

—There is nothing "clinging" about linen. It is a fabric whose "cool reserve" is grateful to the oppressed senses in hot weather, and if it becomes limp and discouraged with wear, it can readily be restored in the laundry and made to assume its first freshness.

—Simplicity is the order of the day in the make and fashion of modern costumes. It would be an illusion, however, to suppose our dresses will cost much less than they have done hitherto. Our couturiers are obliged to follow the lead given by those whose taste is law in such matters, but be sure they will find compensation in some way or the other. They will offer you quite plain straight skirts, but the foot is edged with such exquisite embroidery, the buttons are of such marvelously artistic style that, with these and other such accessories, the dress will become as expensive as the most elaborate toilets of the present seasons.

—The old-time cross-barred muslins are again in favor, also the plain Victoria lawns that are always so dainty and cool looking. For these, and similar fabrics a belted blouse or full waist, similar to the "Griselda" or like "Hermione" blouse or a blouse waist without plaitings or shirrings, is used, and a full skirt made of plain breadths and finished with a hem and tucks. These dresses, indeed, are the embodiment of simplicity, and have only a little lace or embroidery as a finish on the sleeves and at the neck, and for young ladies are completed by a sash of broad ribbon tied in a "baby" bow at the back. Usually the dress skirt is worn over the lower part of the waist.

—Linen ginghams are charming for morning wear, and their simplicity may be relieved with embroidery and ribbon, so that they become really dressy. The newest goods in this line, however, are the linen damasses, woven like gingham, but in designs resembling print, and which—also like gingham—are not all linen, but with the colored threads of cotton. Stripes, checks and fancy plaids in gray, wood-color, brown, blue, red and several pretty color combinations predominate, yet the effect when made up is quite as pleasing and satisfactory as the figured goods of seasons past.

The styles for making up are simple enough to admit of laundering, and a favorite model is made with three deep flounces covering the plain skirt, and a short, fitted basque or surplus waist worn with a wide sash. Tucked plain skirts have a tucked sash of the material, or a full back drapery, which is cut square and hemmed all around, and draped by tapes fastened on the under side.

—A very elegant costume for a young lady was of light blue cloth, a princess body, back in plaid folds, with fullness made by underplaits in the seams. The side seams of the skirts may open almost to the waist, and laced about two-thirds of the way down, with rich cords terminating in loops and tassels with a fancy button. The body was plain, with very wide revers turning back from the vest and extending around the neck, to form a wide turnover collar. The sleeves were plain, with pointed cuffs, edged with folds of the material, finished with cords and gimp ornaments. The collar, long-pointed vest, the front of the skirt and a section which showed through where the seam was left open were finished with gold embroidery of elaborate pattern. A handsome ornament was set at the waist line in front, from which fell tassels, drops and points in fancy gold and metal threads. The pointed cuffs were finished in metal embroidery, and folds of the material of the dress set at the edge.

HORSE NOTES.

—Volante seems to be as good as ever he was.

—The Dwyer Brothers are in the lead as winning owners.

—There were seven races at Monmouth Course on the 14th.

—There were over 700 runners at the Chicago track recently.

—In Yorktown Belle John H. Phillips has a thoroughly good mare.

—Orange Bud (2.23¼) is being prepared for track work at Baltimore.

—Jim Gray is badly wind-broken, and his racing days are probably over.

—The gelding St. Louis trotted two miles in 5.22 at Fleetwood on Saturday July 7th.

—Spalding was quite a race-horse last year. He has not yet started for this season.

—The horse John Henry fell and broke his neck in a steeplechase at Monmouth Park July 7th.

—The 5 year old b. g. Mambrino Hannis, by Hannis, trotted a trial heat in 2.22¾ at Baltimore recently.

—Harry Wilkes, winner of the 2.20 pacing race at Beacon Course, is by Ambassador, dam a Hiatoga mare.

—The pacer Balsora Wilkes, by Wilkie Collins, made a record of 2.19¾ at Council Bluffs, Ia., the first week in July.

—One of the grand circuit tracks will have the finishes of all its races photographed by the instantaneous process.

—Belvidere is like his brother Sir Dixon. The only way to win with him is to wait for a run through the stretch.

—Stetson, who put the brakes on El Monarch in the first two heats of the 2.23 pace at the Mystic Park meeting, was fined $100 by the judges.

—At Helena, M. T., on July 5, the horse Daniel B. broke the record for three furlongs, running the distance in 34¾ seconds, made at Little Rock in 1882. Daniel B. is a son of Glenheim, dam Nettle by Sun Dance.

—E. J. Baldwin's famous colt Emperor of Norfolk pulled up lame at Chicago at the end of an exercise gallop recently. While not broken down, the symptoms are such that it was decided to throw him out of training and not start him again this season.

—Memorandum, a 3 year old bay colt by Nephew, won the stake race for 4 year olds at the Franklin (Pa.) meeting, taking the first, fourth and fifth heats. Time—2.43, 2,43¼, 2.46, 2.43½, 2.42¼. There were four starters, and all the others were 4 year olds.

—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Jockey Club on Thursday July 12th it was decided to throw out the French mutual machines and take back the bookmakers at the fall meeting. The meeting will begin on October 2d and conclude on October 15.

—Astoria, the sister of Dexter and Dictator, was purchased at the Midway Park sale by David Bonner. She showed more speed when in training than any other daughter of Clara. When owned by Robert Bonner she trotted a mile in 2.23½. She probably will be bred to Lord Russell, brother of Maud S.

—Oliver K. showed a little lameness after he trotted his mile in 2.15¼ with Johnston at Hamline Park, on July 4, and Doble did not start him in a second heat on that account. He was all right the next day, and has not taken a lame step since. He is being worked right along and was at Pittsburg the second week in July. Doble drove Johnson a mile in 2.13.

—There will be a Fair at New Castle, Pa., on September 27, 28 and 29 under the auspices of the Lawrence Bounty Agricultural Society and Farmers' Institute, an organization composed chiefly of the farmers and stock-breeders. There will be stakes for yearlings, 2 year olds and 3 year olds, and purses for 3, 2.40 and 2.30 classes, trotting, and 2.35 class for pacers.

—A good horse has been named after the revivalist. Sam Jones was bred in Kentucky, and he is a bay gelding, by Messenger Chief, sire of Maud Messenger, 2 16¼, out of a mare by Mambrino Pilot, Jr., son of Mambrino Pilot and daughter of Gray Eagle. He is owned by A. A. Bonner, and recently Jesse Yearance drove him to top wagon at Fleetwood in 2.29¾.

—The Dwyer Brothers have been very fortunate in the Lorillard stakes, they having won it four successive years with Hindoo, Runnymede, George Kinney and Ecuador, and again, in 1886, with Inspector B., and in 1887 with Hanover, Mr. Lorillard capturing it the intrrvening year (1885) with Wanda. There were really but two in it Saturday July 7th. Sir Dixon and Los Angeles. The value this year to the winner was $18,750, which makes Sir Dixon's gross earnings this year foot up to $31,505.

—Eurus won the Fourth of July handicap, and ran a creditable race, for he beat a very good field and ran the mile in 1.43½ with 119 pounds. He showed a great turn of speed in the stretch, and swerved, as usual, afterward, but Hayward was looking out for his tricks and managed to keep him to his work. He and The Bard are the breadwinners of Mr. Cassatt's stable, for in the younger division nothing has been found good enough to pay expenses except Taragon, who was fortunate in meeting Telie Doe on a bad track.

—The Italian Government offers $11,000 in prizes for trotting races this year. The Italian Legislature has also passed laws regulating horse breeding, designating that after January 1, 1889, private owners will not be allowed to keep stallions for service unless they have been approved by the Minister of Agriculture. This is a restriction to prevent the use of unsound sires. Legislation in this regard would be wholesome in this country. It is further decreed by the Italian Government that from July 1, 1888, and for a period of eight years from that date, not less than 800 stallions shall be purchased for the Government studs, for which the sum of $95,000 is allotted.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JULY 26, 1888

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE TURKEY-RED BANDANNA.

No doubt he's old, as we are told
But not a man is fitter;
His heart is young, his mind is strong,
And still his bright eyes glitter;
Then let the cry ring loud and high,
From Maine to Louisiana!
Three cheers for the grand Old Roman!
And the turkey-red bandanna!—*Ex.*

——Get the REPORTER for the campaign; only 20 cents.

——The best offer is the REPORTER for the campaign at 20 cents.

——We learn that George Harter, at Stonemill is seriously ill.

——Coburn had arches erected and flags flying in honor of the Millheim centennial.

——Mrs. George Hoffer, of Huntingdon, is visiting relatives here, at her former home.

——Lawyer Culbertson, of Lewistown, announces himself as a Republican candidate for congress.

——Centre Hall, Bellefonte and Union county were largely represented at the Millheim centennial.

——Centennial Jubilee Singers will be at Centre Hall on Wednesday Aug. 1, 1888. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

——That ardent young democrat, John T. McCormick, of Ferguson, announces himself as a candidate for assembly.

—— The Centennial Jubilee Singers will give a concert in the town hall at this place on Wednesday evening Aug. 1.

—— Mrs. Lydia A. Musser and A. Walter have been appointed administrators for the estate of D. A. Musser, dec'd. late of Millheim.

——Farmers in Union county have threshed their wheat and sold the crop at 80 cents, fearing there would be lower prices still before fall.

——For the first time in a hundred years, Millheim had a big crowd on Wednesday, without a single drunken man to be seen. Bravo.

—— We are sorry to learn that our esteemed friend, George Spyker, of Mifflinburg, is in failing health. Mr. S. some years ago was a citizen of Aaronsburg.

——The Lutherans of Coburn occupied the skating rink during the Centennial, where they served good meals to the hungry and took in a goodly number of quarters.

——The large crop of new wheat is likely to cause a drop in prices soon. If prices could be held at about $1.25, farmers would only be getting what is fair.

——The firm of Camp & Naginey, of which Frank Naginey, formerly of Milroy, is a member, lost $1,500 by the recent fire in Bellefonte. The firm has an insurance of $1,000.

——Station agent, Arb Hatherman, was kept in the house for about a week from a severe attack of quinsy, which we are glad to say has abated by this time. A Mr. Reed, an operator, of Lock Haven, filled his position at the station.

——The property of E. C. Humes, recently devastated by fire in Bellefonte, adjoining the site of the First National Bank, has been sold by that gentleman to F. W. Crider, for $17,500, who, it is reported, will erect a block of business buildings on it.

——Aaron Harter and W. F. Campbell made a trip to Altoona on Saturday and returned on Tuesday evening. Campbell bought the extensive car works and Harter the town; they prefer to live at Centre Hall but will visit that place annually to collect rents.

——Last Friday Mr. J. Franciscus, the famous hardware dealer of Lewistown, accompanied by six ladies, stopped at the hotel for dinner. The party travelled in carriages and thereon their way home, after a pleasure trip through portions of our county.

——The Lutheran congregation of Bellefonte received $4,500 insurance on church building and parsonage, which were destroyed by the recent fire at that place. They intend to erect a new edifice in the near future but will select a new site and offer the old one at sale.

——Prof H. Justin Roddy, of Landisburg, Pa., and an instructor in the Millersville State Normal, is spending a few days in this section with his friend Prof. Bitner, an instructor in same institution. They are interested in the art of taxidermy of birds and are making an ornithological collection in this section. On Tuesday they made a trip to the famous bear meadows to study the fauna and flora of that region, which abounds in natural curiosities.

——A jolly picnic party from Bellefonte took supper on top of Nittany mountain on Monday and drove to the cave in the evening. On their way through they ordered a supper of spring chicken and waffles to be served at 9 p. m. at Meyer's hotel, this place. The party returned in time for the repast of which the party numbering thirteen partook. They were: Dr. Sheffner and wife, Philadelphia; W. B. Dix and wife, Dayton, Ohio; Jas. B. Lane and wife, L. T. Munson and wife, Miss Minnie Brew, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss Alma Dix and W. W. Moyer all of Bellefonte, and Willian Galloway Cincinnati.

——Rathmel Pratt, the clerk in the Adams Express Company's office, at Sunbury, who two years ago was accused of stealing $20,000, and arrested and put in jail, where every possible means was used to extort a confession from him, has been made confidential agent of the Express Company at Sixteenth and Market streets, Phila. When interviewed by a reporter he said: "I am back with the company. I have nothing to say, however, about the terms upon which I have been reinstated. I was falsely accused, of course, and wrongfully treated, but I am satisfied with my vindication. I have nothing to say about the matter except to declare that I have no reason to complain as things have turned out. Of course, a cloud would have hung over my life if Huber had not been found out, but as the thing now stands I am fully satisfied."

MILLHEIM'S CENTENNIAL.

A BIG DAY FOR THE TOWN.

Millheim has been on tip-toe for the last few weeks on account of its Centennial, which was celebrated on Wednesday, and was an affair creditable to the place and its citizens. It was an enjoyable occasion and attracted a large crowd from Brushvalley, from Haines, Penn and Gregg, with a goodly number from Union county and other different parts.

Quite a goodly number of people had gathered into Millheim on Tuesday already. The evening trains brought quite a crowd to Coburn, and the hacks were packed. Wednesday morning's trains had extra coaches and all were jam full. A special train left Coburn at 11 at night. Hundreds had come from Brush Valley and adjoining townships, in buggies, wagons, and carriages.

The town was dressed in flags, large and small, with arches across the streets and other decorations suitable to the occasion. The day was as clear as a whistle, and could not have been finer.

Big preparations were made to entertain all, both as to meals and program of exercises. No pains were spared in this direction, and the affair, of course, was a success.

In the morning a salute of a dozen guns wakened the denizens of the town from their slumbers, and called them up for the rest of the program for the day. After breakfast followed a parade thro the streets, in which were the bands, a squad of axe-men, fellows to represent Indians, wagons with relics of old household articles by "old settlers," a party to represent Washington and his generals, also President Cleveland, a squad of boys in uniform, also a bevy of little girls dressed in red, white and blue.

The G. A. R. post of Millheim was also in line, followed by the boro dads in carriages. The 38 states were represented by as many young ladies suitably dressed. A fire company was also in the parade, also many wagons representing the trades.

The officers were: Chief Marshall of Parade, Capt. O. W. VanValin; Commander of 1st Division, Geo. Ulrich; 2nd Div., Charles Musser; 3d Div., Charles Weiser; 4th Div., Clymer Musser; Aids, Milton Musser, E. M. Miller, Rob't Crawford, Sam'l Ulrich.

Seven bands vere present, viz: Centre Hall, Bellefonte, Rebersburg, Spring Mills, Sugar Valley, Mifflinburg, and Millheim.

Capt. John Miller personated Gen. Washington at the head of the Continentals.

En Kerl hot g'soht so feel Leut warre sei Leive net in Millheim.

The hotels sold no strong drink and there was good order.

Pierce Musser personated the President of the U. S.

Among the trades represented in the parade, on wagons decorated with bunting, we noticed R. Hartman with machinery; Harter & Campbell with furniture; S. D. Musser, hardware; the Journal offie; Musser's shoe store; the knitting factory; Gephart, sewing machines and organs; Miller, cigar manufacturer; one of the dry goods stores, and several other establishments whose names escaped us.

The only neglect we found, and it was an important one, was in not having the streets sprinkled, which would have added greatly to the comfort and pleasure of the occasion. In other respects the affair was a success.

These were the main features of the forenoon. In the afternoon there was an exhibition of skill in shooting, by that matchless marksman, C. K. Sober, who delighted and feted the great crowd of spectators with amusement over his skill as a marksman. The shooting took place in one of Mr. Campbell's fields, on the road leading to Millheim.

The speaking was done in Gephart's orchard, near town. John B. Linn was the principal speaker followed by Messrs. Spangler and Cassidy.

In the evening there was a torch-light parade and the houses were brilliantly illuminated. After which there was a fine display of fire works, which wound up Millheim's most memorable event

A DAY IN THE WOODS.

The picnicers from Centre Hall, to Sober last Saturday, had a pleasant time. The day was fine, the picnic ground all that could be desired, and supplied, thro the kindness of Mr. Sober, with tables, seats, ice water and a large kettle and fire for boiling water for coffee. The young folks enjoyed themselves at fishing, lawn tennis, base ball and strolling around, while the older ones chatted and put in time pleasantly in other ways. At noon the ladies had their cloths laid and a royal feast awaited all and was partaken of with a gusto.

In the afternoon Mr. Sober entertained the crowd with an exhibition of his wonderful skill as a marksman, performing feats that must be seen to be believed. He has no imitator yet—none who can follow him in his skill with the gun. This was quite a treat for the picnicers, and they gave Mr. Sober a unanimous vote of thanks for it.

The Centre Hall band did the handsome by furnishing music for the occasion. All were highly pleased, and returned home happy.

THE P. OF H. EXHIBITION.

The probability is increasing of having the next Patrons' picnic in the large woods near Centre Hall station. This is the grove to which the REPORTER has frequently called attention, within the last two years, on account of its dimentions, proximity to the station, and general suitableness for any large gathering. Secretary Thomas, of the State Grange, and manager of the Williamsgrove picnic ground, was here last week to see the woods above referred to, with a view to establishing a picnic ground on the plan with that at Williamsgrove. Mr. Thomas informs us that he finds this woods entirely suited, in every respect, for a large exhibition ground, and that he knows of none better adapted, being large in extent, perfectly shaded, level and needing very little preparation so far as the ground is concerned. No doubt the next county picnic and exhibition will be held in it, in September, and be the actual beginning of a larger and annually recurring affair.

The Centennial Jubilee Singers, of Harpers Ferry, West Va., will give an entertainment in the town hall, at Centre Hall on Wednesday evening Aug. 1, 1888. The concert will consist of slave melodies, camp meeting songs and popular southern refrains interspersed with modern music. This troup comes highly recommended and no one need hesitate about going, as a rich treat will be in store for all. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

LINDEN HALL HAS A RAILROAD BOOM.

THE BEAR MEADOWS AND LINDEN HALL TO BE CONNECTED BY RAIL.—BIG LUMBER OPERATIONS TO BE OPENED.

Messrs. Meck and Nogle, of Schuylkill Haven, a large lumbering firm, have bought from the M'Kee Bros., of Bellefonte, 5500 acres of valuable timberland, known as the Bear Meadows, and have commenced operations. They propose building a narrow gauge railroad from this point to the gap, know as Tressler's Gap, and from that point to the meadows they will build a tram road. Their large mill will be situated right in the gap. They have secured right of way of Tressler, McFarland, Grove, Gingrich, and Wieland through whose land they pass with little trouble, agreeing to pay the above parties reasonably for all damage they may sustain. The above gentlemen seeing the advantage of such an enterprise to our community, were quite willing to receive just compensation for damages sustained and have them go on with the road. This certainly will be one of the greatest business enterprises Linden Hall has ever had, and for the good of the community, anyone who can encourage the same should and ought to do so. Messrs. Meck and Nagle will not be here much of the time themselves, but their business will be directed by a Mr. James Higgans, from Maine, who has been a lumberman all his life, and thoroughly understands the business. Persons having business transactions with Mr. Higgans will find him a gentleman in every particular; he has already commenced grading on this end of the proposed road, and as soon as men can be procured will put a large force to work. They think it will take from 6 to 8 years to clean up the job, and expect to ship two thousand car loads of prop timber from the tract, and from six to eight million feet of sawed lumber. Who would have thought of such an enterprise five or six years ago, and I justly think the business men of our valley who put forth such an earnest effort for the completion of the L. & T. R. R. now see the benefit, of which they predicted, beyond their expectations.

Mrs. Daniel Hess, after a four weeks' visit to New York city, and some of New Jersey's prominent watering places, returned on Friday last much pleased with her visit.

Our townsman, Geo. Swab, was agreeably surprised on last Friday by a visit from their eldest son, John C., who has been located at Erie for the last 15 years. Mr. Swab had not been home for 7 years. He is an expert machinist and is employed by the Sterns Mfct. Co. for 14 years; he had just returned from an extended trip through the southern states in the interest of the co.

Childrens' Day was observed on Sunday last by the Rock Hill S. S. The singing by the school was highly praised and the exercises were entertaining as well as instructive; a large attendance was present. DUDE.

Linden Hall, July 25,

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

——Paris green, Murray's Drug Store

——London purple will knock bugs—Murray's Drug Store.

——London purple, the new vermin destroyer at Murray's.

——Mrs. James Herring, of Altoona, and Mrs John Mullen, of Renova, are visiting their mother, Mrs. Jacob Arney.

——A large and well selected line of trusses of all the latest and most approved designs and finish for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

——Mr. Sober's shooting at Millheim took down the crowd. The manner in which he smashed the bluerocks was amazing to the hundreds who looked on.

——Aaron Williams announces his name as a candidate for assembly. Mr. Williams is a working Democrat, consistent and would make a faithful representative.

——We hear a rumor that the P. of H. may not succeed in negotiating for the woods near the station for a picnic, in which event it would go to the top of the mountain again.

——Mr. Jacob Deckard was born at Liverpool, Perry county, March 10, 1810, died at Mifflinburg, July 18, aged 78 years, 4 months and 8 days. Mr. Deckard was a well-known hotel keeper at Mifflinburg.

——Four large hacks packed full, from Mifflin county passed through town on Monday en route for the cave. The popularity of the place seems to be increasing from year to year, and with a liberal advertising would soon develope into a popular summer resort.

——Mr. W. H. Baumgardner, of Linden Hall unloaded a bran new engine on Monday at our station which he will use in connection with his hay bailing press. Our farmers find that a good crop of hay, when baled can be sold readily and realizes quite a good profit.

——Musser's knitting factory near the Reading R. R. station in Lewisburg was destroyed by fire one night this week. Several smaller buildings and a residence were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been started by sparks from a passing freight engine alighting on the roof.

——The Evangelical church will conduct a camp meeting at Clintondale, Clinton county, begining on the 23, of Aug. and continuing ten days. It has always been a pleasant place of resort and a deep spiritual interest pervades the meetings. The tents during the camp will be rented for $3 each.

——McFarlanes of Bellefonte have the finest and best seasoned buggy and spring wagon wheels and felloes in town. They keep them right in the store and are as dry as a powder horn and extremely low in price. Don't fail to visit this store when you go to Bellefonte; it will pay you double if you need anything in the hardware line. Ice cream freezers are a specialty and are sold way down.

——John Harpster, Walton's artistic cutter, will go to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, next Monday, to make arrangements in regard to accepting a position as manager of one of the largest merchant tailoring establishments in Iowa. He expects to take charge of the establishment about the middle of August. During his residnce in Freeport John has made a host of warm friends who will regret to see him depart. He is a genial gentleman who always makes friends. Besides he is one of the best cutters in the west. He understands his business thoroughly, and always gives the best of satisfaction to the trade. From *Daily Journal* Freeport, Ill.

John is a Centre Hall boy who is making his mark, and his friends in this section will be glad to hear of his success.

STARTLING ROMANCE.

WAITING FOR THE LETTER THAT NEVER CAME AND KEPT TWO FOND HEARTS APART.

The Williamsport Sun and Banner is authority for the following romantic story: That truth is stranger than fiction is verified every day of our lives. The following romance told to the Sun and Banner yesterday by a commercial traveler, is true as gospel and has never found its way into print. About two years ago a young fellow named Reitmeyer, now a resident of Lewisburg, where he is a bartender at the Cameron House, was living in Chicago. When in that city he made the acquaintance of a handsome and estimable young lady, who worked in a book bindery. The acquaintanceship developed into more than common friendship, and when the young man was summoned back to Lewisburg for some reason, the two parted with every manifestation of deep regret, but promising not to forget each other and to keep up a correspondence. Here comes in the marvelous part of this narration. After the return of the young man to Lewisburg a correspondence was kept up with the Chicago young lady for quite a time, when failing to receive an answer to his last letter, the young man arrived at the conclusion that his sweetheart had gone back upon him, as, it were, and perhaps, because of his absence transferred her affections upon some more convenient lover. He felt hurt, yet was too high strung to write another letter asking why his last letter had not been answered, and so the young man tried to forget all about his Chicago love affair. One day this week the Lewisburg young man received a letter from his Chicago girl, with a date showing that it had been written nearly one year previous. Accompanying the letter was another one from an eastern drummer, explaning how the letter had had fallen into his possession. He said while riding in the cars in the state of Maine he purchased of a newsboy a magazine. In poring over its pages he was astonished to find a letter stitched fast, addressed to the Lewisburg young man, sealed and with a stamp upon it. It had such an air of mystery that the drummer resolved upon mailing the letter, with the accompanying explanation. To say that the Lewisburg young man was both pleased and utterly astonished, does not express the state of his feeling. He at once wrote to the Chicago young lady, with the hope that the explanation would renew the correspondence and the sentiment of the past. Now, we ask our readers, who ever heard of such a strange miscarriage of a letter, with its peculiar results and the reaching of its destination so long afterwards? It is supposed that while working in the the bindery the young lady laid the letter down, and it was lost among the leaves of a magazine and perhaps forgotten.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring. Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

TERRIBLE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAPAN.

London, July 18.—A volcanic eruption has occurred at Makmats, in Japan, by which 400 perons were killed and 1,000 injured.

BRIEF LOCALS.

——Circus at Bellefonte this evening.

——London purple in large and small quantities at Murray's.

Subscribe for the REPORTER for the campaign.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——London purple and Paris green the great potato bug destroyer, for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

——The Penna. R. R. Co. erected a substantial walk at the station this week and is a creditable job.

——Mrs. Henry Geistweit and daughter Fanny living above town have been quite sick for the past week or more.

——Mrs. Rev. G. W. Currin and children of Williamsport who visited friends at this place left on Monday for their home.

——Mr. J. H. Holt, of Snow Shoe, candidate for Representative, was in town on Monday, looking after his political interests.

——Mrs. Rev. W. E. Fischer and children left on Monday evening for a two weeks visit at Berlin, Somerset county., their former home. Rev. Fischer expects to follow a week later.

——Among the best brands of roller flour, now in market manufactured in the United States, are the Cream (patent) and Calla Lily (extra straight,) brands from the Centre Hall roller mills.

——Dr. G. W. Hosterman, dentist at this place, bound to keep up with the times, received an outfit this week to administer gas, which is considered the safest opiate, and will use it hereafter instead of ether.

——The best and cheapest line of Ladies' and children's shoes in Bellefonte. Also an ellegant stock of men's fine and coarse shoes. We wont be undersold; it will pay you to call and examine our stock. Corner store, Brockerhoff Row.

E. GRAHAM & SON.

——Six young gentlemen of Watsontown have registered at Meyer's hotel for a stay of a week. The party is known as the "T. S. O. C." club and are a jovial set of fellows who are out for fun and recreation. They visited our town last summer, were well pleased with the place and came back. They are Messrs. B. Frank Fisher, W. B. Reed, T. Stoughton Shaw, E. E. Fisher, A. J. Keller, and G. F. Gauger, and are a genial crowd. Hope they will enjoy their visit and have a jolly good time.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage at Aaronsburg, by Rev. M. L. Deitzler, Mr. Charles Orndorf and Miss Sadie Catherman, both of Woodward, Pa.

On July 7, at the residence of G. P. Ream, by M. L. Rishel, J. P., Wm. E. Ream, to Rachael R Brown.

DIED

June 20th, in Mifflinburg, Robert T. Barber, aged 69 years.

"My son had an abcess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured him." J. F. Brooks, Painesville, Ohio.

JULY OFFERING

We are now reducing our immense stock of summer goods, to prepare for our Fall purchases, and having that purpose in view, we have made

O-SWEEPING REDUCTIONS-O

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

65 Summer Suits, all wool, were $10,, we cut down to ½, 5.00					
58 Seersucker Coats and Vests for	1.50	and	1.00		
Cassimere Pants, -	were	4.75	now	3.50	
" " -	"	2.75	"	1.75	
" " -	"	3.50	"	2.50	
Ladies Walking Shoes, -	"	90	"	60	
" " " -	"	1.50	"	1.00	
" " " -	"	2.00	"	1.50	
Ladies Shoes, -	"	2.50	"	2.00	
" " -	"	2.00	"	1.50	
" " -	"	1.50	"	1.25	
" " -	"	1.35	"	1.00	
Yard Wide Embroideries,	"	2.00	"	1.25	
" " "	"	1.50	"	1.00	
" " "	"	1.00	"	75	
Black Silk Mitts, -	"	50	"	25	
Cold Silk Gloves, -	"	60	"	40	
French Satines, -	"	40	"	35	
" " -	"	35	"	25	
" " -	"	25	"	20	
" " -	"	20	"	15	
" " -	"	15	"	12½	
Victoria and India Linen,	"	25	"	20	
" " "	"	20	"	15	
" " "	"	15	"	10	

The above goods mention only a small portion of the immense stock of goods we have.

You will save money by coming here to buy, and a much more varied and complete stock to buy from than any other store in the county.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE.

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK,

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.